THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 120. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Patriots under Quesada Seven Thousand Strong—Fight at Sabana Nueva—Defeat of the Spaniards.

An Entire Battalion of Colored Spanish Volunteers Kill Their Officers and Go Over to the Cubans.

Very interesting and important correspondence has been received from Havana, dated May 12.

The Insurgents Burn San Miguel.

On the Friday night preceding, a Spanish war steamer, the Bazan, entered port. Gleaning their news from her, the Havana journals have broken the ice since, and have given a brief synopsis of cooked and seasoned news that amounts to about as follows: The insurgents on the 6th burnt down the balance of the town of San Miguel, twelve miles from Nuevitas, left from the conflagration lighted there by the Spaniards a few months ago. General Letona is on the railroad, at some distance from Nuevitas, and General Lesca must be in Puerto Principe with his column. On the way he had a fight with the insurgents, nine miles from that city, with a terrible result for them, although the column suffered the loss of a lieutenant-colonel (Macias), a captain, and six men killed, and thirty men wounded. A witness of the engagement places the insurgent loss at 2000 men. The news is not official. But little truth is contained in the report. Although the Spanish authorities have labored as assiduously after as before the arrival of the Bazan to prevent the facts about the engagement to leak out, I have succeeded in obtaining good and positive information that shows that the result of the fight was far more terrible to the Spaniards than to the insurgents; that victory perched upon the standard of the Cuban patriots, and the flag of Castile and Leon suffered its worst defeat since the revolution began at Yara. Particulars run thus:—

Fight Between the Patriots and Spaniards—Colored Volunteers pass over to the Insurgents.

Generals Quesada and Castillo gathered together over 4000 of their best troops at a point beyond Las Minas and entrenched themselves, and then watched the movements of the Spaniards keenly, with the hope of discovering a weak spot whereat to attack them. A large body of Spanish soldiers, led, as far as I can learn, by General Letona as well as by General Lesca, assaulted the insurgent positions on the 3d, and, despite a most stubborn resistance, would have carried them had not the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who had been some miles off, hurried to the assistance of Generals Quesada and Castillo, and, unexpectedly to the Spaniards, attacked them on one of their flanks. These insurgent reinforcements are said to have exceeded 3000 men, most of them badly armed, very many having only *machetes* and cane knives in their hands. But they fought bravely, with the determination to win, and pressing boldly, unflinchingly upon the Spaniards, soon changed the aspect of the engagement. The superior drill, discipline, and armament of the Spanish troops would perhaps, however, have still given them the victory, had not the four-fifths, or about 400 men, of one of the wings of Yoller's battalion of Havana colored volunteers at a critical moment raised the shout of "*Viva la libertad! viva Cuba libre!*" and, killing most of their officers and companions that tried to prevent them, passed over to the insurgents, and aided them most effectually in their struggle. The Spanish troops had to succumb before this desertion of the colored men and give up the day as lost. The Catalan Volunteers covered the retreat, and though they fought bravely, yet their military inexperience and partial ignorance of drill and tactics told against them, and they were more than once thrown into confusion, and thereby lost heavily in killed and wounded. Quite a number of the wounded brought here are Catalans.

Four Engagements.

I must here say that, according to a gentleman o Havana, whom I have generally found well-posted there have been four recent engagements fought between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. The first was on the 30th of April at Altagracia, between the column of General Lesca and a body of insurgents under General Castillo; the second on May 1, on Bayatabo Hill, between the regiment of Colonel Goyeneche and General Castillo's rear guard. In these actions the Spaniards had the advantage, though the losses of either side in both of them did not exceed one hundred and twenty men. The third engagement was that of General Lesca, mentioned above, in which, even according to the meagre but vainglorious accounts of the Spaniards, their troops lost the field and abandoned a part of their wounded to the insurgents. Finally, the fourth engagement was fought on the 5th between the troops of Generals Letona and Quesada, and it was here that the Marquis of Santa Lucia came up as a savior of the day to the insurgents; that the Spanish colored troops passed over to their opponents, and in consequence the Spaniards were so badly thrashed.

Cuban Independence—Not Annexation.

There is not a word of truth in the Key West telegram published in all the American papers, that the Cuban revolutionists had held a convention at Sibanicu, presided over by Captain-General Cespedes, at which resolutions were passed in favor of independence and annexation to the United States. The Cubans justly complain that reports so injurious to the republican cause in Cuba should appear in the journals of republican America. Fully nine-tenths of the Cubans are in favor of Cuban independence, but it is even questionable whether a majority of this nine-tenths desire annexation, and printed reports that the Cuban leaders have decided in favor of this, even though false, give to the Spaniards a strong weapon which they are not slow to use to the detriment of the Cuban cause.

Further Details of the Defeat of the Spaniards at Nuevitas.

HAVANA, May 19.—Further news from Nuevitas fully confirms the particulars of the defeat of the Spaniards on the 3d. The engagement occurred at Sabana Nueva, and resulted even worse for the Spanish troops than reported in my letter of yesterday. They lost nearly all of their provision wagons, baggage train, etc., and part of their artillery. General Lesca commanded them. The Marquis of Santa Lucia, with his very timely reinforcements, and the Spanish colored olunteers that changed sides, decided the contest. The insurgents from first to last had in the action over seven thousand men, the Spaniards about three thousand five hundred. The fight lasted nearly seven hours. The Catalans suffered heavily, and lost over two hundred men. Colonel Yoller, of the Spanish Colored Volunteers, is now reported to be among the killed. The engagement of the 5th was an unimportant skirmish between a part of the troops of General Letona, and a detachment from General Castillo's command. An engagement of importance is likely to occur at any moment between General Letona's army and that of General Quesada, in the environ of Las Minas. The insurgent successes in the district of Puerto Principe have rendered the Cubans of Havana brimful of joy, and many are very imprudently giving rather public expression to it, which may yet cause an attack upon them by the vexed volunteers, and so this city be again disgraced by serious riots and wilful acts of murder and bloodshed.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has discharged about two thousand men already. Most of them return to California, but many go to the White Pine mines.

—The Commissioners of Florida and Alabama, appointed to consult about the proposed annexation of West Florida to Alabama, are now in session at Montgomery.

—The portraits of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, that formerly hung in the Council Chamber at Charleston, South Carolina, have been removed and replaced by portraits of Generals Grant and Sherman.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR.

Statement of One of the Kidnapped Parties of the Spanish Outrage.

Joseph Annable, one of the persons taken from the American schooner Lizzie Major by the commander of the Spanish frigate Fernando le Catolica, has made the following sworn statement before Commissioner Shields, and it has been sent to the Secretary of State:—

Joseph Annable, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am a citizen of the United States of America; my place of residence and business is Boston, Massachusetts; I took passage from Havana to New Orleans on the 1st of March last, in company with Ramon V. Rivas, who was under my care, on board the schooner Lizzie Major, Captain A. W. Giles, with the required passports, furnished by the Spanish authorities, and, as the vessel did not charter at Havana, we had to go to Caibarien, and sailed from that port on the 4th of March, 1869, and arrived at Caibarien on the 10th of March, and on the 11th we presented ourselves to the authorities there, who informed us that we needed no other requisites, and could remain there till the vessel had received her cargo. The vessel finished receiving her cargo, *which was molasses*, on the 26th of March, when she sailed for Cay Francis, one of the ports of Caibarien, eighteen miles distant, and on the 27th of March we sailed for New Orleans at 6 A. M. About 9 o'clock a steam frigate, Fernando le Cattolica, gave us chase, and came up with us at 1 o'clock, when she intimated to us, by the firing of a musket, to haul-to, which order our captain immediately complied with. Then two officers, accompanied by several marines, boarded the schooner, and, after searching the papers and demanding our passports, found that our names were not on the manifest, although they were on the manifest from Havana; this being, as the officer from the frigate stated, a sufficient cause for our arrest. There was considerable time spent in going between the two vessels. I was then conveyed on board of the frigate. The commander of the frigate then asked for the boy who was under my charge, and the officer answering him stated that as the boy was only nineteen years of age he had left him on boar i of the schooner, to pursue his voyage. The commander then sent for the boy, stating that, as he was under my charge, he must fare the same as I must fare. We then presented our passports to the commander of the frigate, and he told us that we should make a statement, which we complied with. Immediately afterwards our baggage was searched, and at 7 o'clock on the evening of the same day we arrived at Cay Frances. We were then conveyed to Caibarien, in a boat, accompanied by an officer and several marines, arriving there at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 28th. We were immediately given up to the authorities of the place, who certified to the officer who accompanied us that we had already presented ourselves to them, with our passports. We were then carried to the barracks, and at about 6 o'clock on the same morning we were conveyed to the jail of the Remedios. I immediately wrote a letter to Isaac Stone, Esq., Consular Agent at Caibarien, stating to him the fact of our arrest, and of my having a letter in my possession for him from the captain of the schooner. He immediately called at the jail and requested me to send him a written statement of what had passed, so that he could send it to the Consul-General of Havana; which statement I sent to him on the 30th of the month. On the 18th of April we were released from the jail. I immediately presented myself to Mr. Stone, who directed me to the captain of the port for my passport and baggage, which had been detained there during our confinement. This officer informed me that our passport had been sent to Havana, and that he could give us a certificate for the Governor of Remedios to give us another passport, which request the Governor complied with immediately. On the 24th of April we embarked for New York on the barque Lizzie. This I did by request of the consul, Mr. Stone. He also gave me a note requesting me to make this statement to the United States District Attorney.

JAMES A. ANNABLE.

KANSAS SETTLERS.

The commission appointed by the Governor of Kansas to audit the claims of settlers for losses sustained by Indian depredations on the Western frontier, in the years 1867 and 1868, have made their report. The whole number of claims allowed up to this time is 97, amounting to $43,431·64. The claimants are divided among the following counties:—Saline, Ellsworth, Wallace, Cloud, Mitchell, Lincoln, McPherson, Ottawa, and Riley. There are still a large number of claims held by citizens of Marion and Butler counties, and the commission will therefore meet again at some future time, for the purpose of considering these. The claims are principally for the losses from robbery and destruction of household effects by the Indians, the capture of stock, burning of hay, destruction of farming implements, etc. Under the head of "Remarks," are such entries as the following:—

"Husband killed, property stolen and destroyed, August 13 and 14, 1868. Husband killed, daughter captured, and property destroyed, August 14, 1868. Brother killed and stock run off, August 13, 1868. Wife captured and ravished by about sixty Indians, and property stolen, August 10, 1868. Husband killed and house robbed, August 14, 1868. May, 1868, two sons killed, robbed and property stolen. Driven from home and robbed, October 15, 1868. Husband killed, and house robbed, August 12, 1868. Son killed, and house robbed, August 12, 1868. Wife wounded, two little girls captured, August 11, 1868. Father and mother killed and house robbed, August 16, 1868. Wife taken from home and ravished, house robbed, September 26, 1868. One man killed and property taken, October 9, 1868. Two sons killed and property stolen, August 12 and 14, 1868. Wounded, and wife captured, and property stolen and destroyed, October 13, 1868. Wife captured and house robbed, August 10, 1868. Husband killed and property stolen and destroyed, October 13, 1868. Father killed and mare stolen, October 13, 1868. Two men killed and driven from home, June and July, 1868. Four men killed, one wounded, and one woman captured, April 28, 1867."

The Commissioners say:—

"The wanton cruelties and barbarities of those who come among the settlers under the guise of friendship call loudly for measures to prevent any and all Indian tribes from coming within the borders. As long as they are allowed to roam at will over those portions of our State legitimately opened for settlement, there can be no permanent feeling of security on our frontier—the settlements must necessary be slow and hazadrous, and, as now, the settlers will not feel it safe to go for a bucket of water without carrying arms for self defense."

REFORM.

Changes in the Treasury Department.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:—

Secretary Boutwell has perfected his arrangements for a complete reconstruction of the bond, bank note, and currency printing of the Treasury Department. Heretofore the paper has been prepared, the printing has been executed, and the seal has been affixed all in one department of the Treasury, affording facilities for defrauding the Government by a collusion of employes. Now there is a wide division of labor, affording an opportunity for checks by the department on every thing that is done. The paper is to be made at a mill near Philadelphia, under the supervision of an officer of the Treasury, and will bear the Government water-mark, to counterfeit which will be felony. The paper will also contain yellow gloss silk, which when photographed will appear black. An express company will take the paper to New York, giving duplicate receipts for it, one of which will be given to the paper-maker and the other sent to the department here. At New York the green-colored portions of the notes will be printed by a private company, who will be held responsible for the return to Washington of every sheet of paper received, either printed or spoiled. When received here the other portions of the note will be printed, and the perfect notes, with the spoiled sheets, will be handed over to another department of the Treasury to receive the impress of the seal, which imparts the value. Government will thus be enabled to trace every sheet of the paper manufactured for its use, and Secretary Boutwell perfects this admirable plan by requiring the printing and delivery to the Treasurer every month of all paper manufactured for this printing during that month. There had been no settlement of the printing accounts for years until Secretary Boutwell ordered them all to be balanced. It is not probable that this new plan of printing will be more economical than was the old one, but the additional expense will be small and the security gained invaluable.

Reverdy Johnson.

The statement of the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, communicated per cable yesterday, to the effect that Reverdy Johnson had been induced to make certain declarations to the British Government, for the purpose ot being deliberately sacrificed by the Grant administration, shows how willing certain parties upon the other side of the water are to soften as much as possible Reverdy's fall. His ambassadorial path has not been so strewn with thorns as to justify any particular sympathy, neither is his recall to be regretted on his account, since it is just possible that the most skilful of gas-bagging tronomes might overtax his capacities. Reverdy commenced his career with a dinner, and according to last accounts he will end as he began. The proposed "big feed" at Southampton adds another weighty reason why he should come back; if not for his country's, then at least for Johnson's sake.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

SEWARD AND WASHBURNE.

What Each Has to Say About Mexico—Opinion of the President's Cabinet.

The following letters, which have lost none of their interest by age, are just made public.

WHAT SEWARD SAYS.

AUBURN, March 19.—My Esteemed Mr. *****:—I thank you for your kind letter of the 20th of February last. It is particularly valuable to me because it permits me to judge of the degree of exactness contained in the rumors which are communicated to us with regard to the late insurrection at Puebla. Always hoping for the restoration of the republic, under the administration of President Juarez and what you have done in this important work, I found myself called upon on every occasion and everywhere to quiet those who sympathize with us but who vacillate in consequence of the news, always exaggerated, which the press and the telegraph communicate to us.

Your letter found me in my home after twenty years' absence therefrom. If at any time you should leave Mexico it would give me much pleasure to receive you here again, and it would also gratify me to receive any one whom the President or Mrs. Juarez should be pleased to send.

I know nothing of the policy of the new administration with regard to Mexico, and for the present, at least, shall avoid inquiring into it. Nevertheless, I expect that the condition of things consequent upon the change of public officers will prevent any notable change therein.

I find it thoroughly, absolutely impossible to visit Mexico this year, for I am so engaged in changing our residence to Auburn that I have had to defer it till later.

I beg you to continue your correspondence, which is as useful for our country as for yours. I am sincerely, etc.,

W. H. SEWARD.

WHAT WASHBURNE SAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—I had the pleasure to receive your letter dated the 9th of last month. You may be sure that I have learned with pleasure that the affairs of your country in general are prospering. You know the interest which I have always had therein, and the satisfaction which it has been for me to know that a country is happy and prosperous. You will have known of my appointment as Secretary of State, but the condition of my health is such that I am compelled to say to the President that it will not be possible for me to perform my duties in a manner convenient for the public interests and satisfactory to myself.

He has accepted my resignation and has nominated me as Minister to France, which charge I shall accept, and shall sail within five or six weeks. I shall be pleased to receive letters from you in that country. The President has now organized his Cabinet definitely, and I believe it will merit the confidence of the country. The President himself enjoys perfect health and is at the height of the position which you and I hoped.

Present my respects to President Juarez. I am, very sincerely, E. B. WASHBURNE.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Murder of a City Marshal—The Assassins at Large.

Coroner Schirmer was engaged yesterday in making an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Alexander Lippman, a City Marshal, which occurred on Monday evening at his residence, No. 417 Sixth street, and which is said to have resulted from violence received at the hands of some person or persons unknown as yet, while he was in the discharge of his official duties.

On the 28th ult. Judge Gale issued a dispossess warrant for the ejectment of a man named Freund from the premises No. 180 Orchard street, and this warrant was entrusted to Marshal Lippman for execution. The warrant was properly served, and the parties were ejected. Mr. Lippman thereupon left the premises, but on returning soon after he found some persons engaged in a fierce quarrel. He interfered to quell the disturbance, and while doing so he was struck upon the head with a billet of wood, said to have been in the hands of a man named Jutty, and Lippman was knocked down on the pavement. He was taken to his home and attended by Drs. Krackowitzer and Kammerer, under whose care he remained during his illness. He seemed to be improving, and was able to be about until the 1st instant, when he experienced a relapse, and continued to fail until death ensued, at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening. On being informed of the assault, Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, arrested Freund, who had been ejected by Mr. Lippman, and a number of others, who, it was alleged, had been engaged in the affray, and they were held for examination. Jutty, who, it was said, had struck the fatal blow, has not yet been captured.

Coroner Schirmer was notified of the death of Lippman, and proceeded to his late residence and empanelled a jury. The body was formally viewed. Dr. Joseph Cushman and the physicians who had attended the deceased during his illness will make a post mortem examination of the remains, to ascertain definitely the cause of death, which is supposed to have been either compression or inflammation of the brain. The inquest will be held on Thursday morning, at the Coroner's office. Mr. Lippman was a native of Germany, 44 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child. Fortunately these are well provided for, as the deceased is said to have to have been worth $50,000. The violent death of Mr. Lippman has created considerable excitement among a host of relatives and friends. The deceased had the reputation of a fearless yet prudent officer.—*N. Y. Times.*

An Infuriated Coroner—Terrible Assault on a Man.

Coroner Vogt, of Hudson City, was arrested on Monday night, charged with a murderous assault on William Berger, the keeper of a liquor store on Palisade avenue. The affray arose out of an altercation, during which the Coroner broke a couple of ale glasses on the pate of Berger, following that up by rushing behind the bar and attempting four times to discharge the contents of a four-shooter at Berger. Failing in this, the Coroner is charged with beating his victim about the head and face with the butt end of the revolver, inflicting several severe cuts, two o which are very deep. Several of the Coroner's friends were also present, and the injured man says they assisted in the assault, kicking him about like a football while he was lying bleeding on the ground. Officer Ludwig fortunately arrived in time to prevent what would probably have been a murder, and arrested Vogt. Yesterday morning the latter was removed to the County Jail, as Berger is too dangerously injured to leave his bed. Dr. Freeman sent a certificate to Recorder Aldridge to the effect that the result of Berger's removal, in his existing condition, might prove fatal.

ROMERO.

What the Mexican Minister Says of Political Movements.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in New York from Minister Romero:—

MEXICO, Wednesday, April 28, 1869.—As I know you would like to hear from Mexico, I give you the following news:—Political affairs here continue to improve, although slowly. We are now on the eve of our elections to Congress, and the canvass is nearly as lively as it is in the United States on similar occasions. There is, however, no well-founded fear of any public disturbance, whatever may be the result of the elections.

There is not sufficient confidence felt yet on the part of the business class of the community in the consolidation of our institutions and the maintenance of public peace to encourage them to invest their money in enterprises of public good. The result is, of course, that business is paralyzed, and that the material development of the country does not go on as rapidly as we desired. Otherwise the condition of things is satisfactory.

It has been rumored here that a revolution took place near Acapulco, under General Alvarez. This, I am glad to hear, is not correct.

Most truly yours, M. ROMERO.

Mr. Henry Clews, New York city, N. Y.

Another letter from M. Romero, addressed to a banking-house in New York, and dated on the 3d inst., contains the following:—

I avail myself of a mail which leaves here this evening for the United States, to inform you that we have just heard that both the Sinaloa rebellion and the Guerrero affair have been ended with the success of the national government.

Congress is discussing the appropriation law, and matters at large look more quiet and brighter than they ever were before.

Most truly yours, M. ROMERO.

—Queen Victoria has corresponded regularly with the old King of Prussia ever since her daughter married his son.

—A silk weaver in Lyons has invented a loom so simple that an entire revolution in the manufacture of silks and satins is predicted.

—Water rice, which grows abundantly in the northwest of Maine, is of late being brought into use for the manufacture of paper.

—Thirty barrels of wine from New Mexico have been received in St. Louis, made from grapes grown 120 miles southwest of Santa Fe.

—All the sovereigns of Europe have now contributed money to the monument to be erected at Trieste in honor of the Emperor Maximilian. The Sultan sent one thousand florins and the King of Italy two thousand.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Boutwell's Financial Policy—He will not Change it.

Sentence of Mutineers in Baltimore—The Coming Political Campaign.

Decoration Day—Preparations for its Observance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell and his Policy.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WARHINGTON, May 19.—It has been ascertained from the proper source that the Secretary of the Treasury does not at present contemplate any change in his policy of purchasing a million dollars' worth of bonds weekly. The bonds thus purchased are placed in the sinking fund. They will be changed from coupon to registered, as a means of greater security.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sentence of Mutineers to Imprisonment—Decoration-Day Observances—Organization of the Colored Population for Campaign Purposes—The Bremen Steamships.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—In the United States District Court yesterday, George Robinson, Thomas Payne, and John Burns, seamen, indicted for mutiny on board the ship Tabor, of Bath, Me., while lying in Annapolis Roads, on the 18th of March last, were tried and convicted. Judge Giles sentenced Robinson to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and one dollar fine, and Payne and Burns each to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and one dollar fine.

A meeting of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other citizens was held last night, at Rechabite Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to decorate the graves of Union soldiers on the 21st of May. The meeting was thinly attended, and was composed of white and colored persons. The entire matter was talked over and committees appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of colored men, to assemble in the Douglass Institute, in this city, on the 1st of June. The object is for organization for political purposes, and to bring all possible aid to bear on the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is also proposed to organize a Colored Republican State Central Committee to look after the political interests of the colored race in the State, the said committee to continue until absorbed in the regular Republican party of the State.

The North German steamship Berlin sails from the European pier at 2 P. M. to-day, carrying out a full cargo and a number of passengers. The City of Baltimore, of the same line, arrived at Southampton, from Baltimore, yesterday, making the passage in thirteen days. The new steamship Leipsic, from Bremen, is now about due here.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pocket Picking.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Edward Richards, who arrived in Jersey City from Chicago, last night, reported that he had had his pocket picked in the cars of $6000 in Government bonds and greenbacks.

An Outrageous Assault.

Peter Garrahan, pilot on the steamer Martha Washington, was this morning arrested in Jersey City on a charge of indecent assault upon a girl 13 years of age. Garrahan is a man of family, and resides in Troy.

Attempted Burglary.

Robert Page was caught in the act of attempting to open and rob the safe in the office of Delos E. Culver, on Hudson street, Jersey City, early this morning. An accomplice effected his escape.

FROM THE STATE.

The National Cemetery—Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 19.—T. C. Morris, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery, appeals to the citizens of Philadelphia for contributions of flowers. The decoration is to take place on Saturday, the 29th inst.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	183¾	West. Union Tel.	44
N. Y. and Erie R.	29½	Cleve. & Toledo	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Toledo & Wabash	77
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¾	Adams Express	61¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	103¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	34½
Chi. and R. I. R.	126	United States	65
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail Steam.	94½	Gold	142⅝

Market firm.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, May 19—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92⅝, and for account, 92⅝; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 78¾, quiet and steady. The Stock market opened steady. Illinois, 96; Erie, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened dull. Sales of 6000 bales middling uplands, 11¾d.; New Orleans middling, 11¾d.

The Breadstuffs market opened steady. California white wheat 9s. 4d. for No. 2; red Western, 8s. 6d.; Western flour, 21s. 3d.; mixed corn, No. 2, 36s.; oats, 3s. 4d; peas, 28s. 6d.; barley, 5s.

The Provision market is quiet. Pork, 100s.; beef, 90s.; lard, 67s.; cheese, 82s.; bacon, 59s. 6d.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 78¾. Erie Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling Uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 60,000 bales. Wheat, 8s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western.

LONDON, May 19—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¾d. Linseed Oil, £31 5s.

FRANKFORT, May 19.—U. S. Five-twenties closed last night at 84¼.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 19—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet at 78¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales are now estimated at 8000 bales. Cheese, 81s.

HAVRE, May 19.—Cotton opens flat; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 141f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The bankruptcy miscellany engaged the attention of the Court this morning.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Riley, to use, vs. Bunker Brothers & Co. An action to recover on an oil contract. Before reported. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

John Q. Williams vs. C. C. & E. Sellers. An action to recover arrears of rent for the premises No. 18 North Sixth street. The defense alleged that plaintiff agreed to put the property in good repair, but failed to do so, leaving it in an untenantable condition, and therefore they were not liable. Verdict for defendants, rent in arrear $500, and value of goods, $600.

Law & Krug vs. Ephriam Hillegus. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for painting defendant's property. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The trial of William and Margaret Wilson upon the charge of larceny consumed this morning's session. From the testimony it appears that on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, Detective Miller observed the prisoners and a number of companions visiting various stores in Second street, and suspecting their purpose, kept a close watch upon them. In the course of their pilfering peregrinations they went to a tea store, and the wily detective saw packages secretly passed between the prisoners, and upon their departure arrested them at Seventh and Arch streets, the party having in the meantime paid their respects to several tailor shops. At the Central Station they were searched, and various packages of tea and chocolate were found upon them, which were found to have been stolen from the tea store. Also upon the woman was found a lift skirt, such as is usually worn by professional shoplifters. This evidence was thought to be conclusive, but the people who were thus caught roving about the city in squads, and perpetrating their thefts at every opportunity, had secured counsel well experienced in such cases, whose ingenuity, failing to see how both could be rescued, devised means for the escape of one, and worked at it with a will. He produced evidence to prove that the man's name was McConnell, and that in 1853 he and the woman were married, and from this he argued that the theft charged in this case being committed under the eye of the husband, and by his aid and direction, the law presumed it to have been by his command, and discharged her from the penalty usually attaching to the offense. At the close of our report this point was being discussed.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

This morning the election contests were brought into Court by William B. Mann, Esq., who complained that at the investigation before the Examiners one John McGucken, a witness produced by the respondents, and a Democratic inspector of the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward, had, upon cross-examination, refused to answer a question put him respecting transactions at the November election. No objection was made to the question by counsel, but the witness had taken upon himself to judge of its competency, and declined to reply, upon the ground, not that an answer would criminate him, but that he was supœnaed to testify with respect to the October elections, which were alone the subjects of these contests, and therefore the gentleman, Mr. Mann, had put a question which had no reference to the case. This Mr. Mann thought highly improper on the part of the witness, and therefore asked the Court to direct him to answer, unless objection was made by counsel, or the answer would tend to criminate him.

The Court advised McGucken according to this request, and so the matter rests.

The New York Money Mar ket.

The New York *Herald* says:—

"There was a decided recovery in the tone of the markets this morning, when it became apparent that the failure of yesterday involved no additional losses. A great deal of apprehension was manifested for the standing of several houses in Exchange place, who were known to be connected with the bankrupts; but as they met all demands against them the feeling disappeared. In the afternoon a rumor was started that a foreign house had suspended, and there was a flurry in gold which carried it up about three-quarters per cent. As the rumor was groundless, it is supposed to have been manufactured to help some of the 'bulls' who had bought at the top of the market and were afraid of the declining tendency which the premium evinced. The better feeling in the street was encouraged by the reports from London, where bonds opened at 77¾ and advanced to 78½, showing that the failure had not produced much alarm in the foreign connections of the house. The advance in gold to-day was productive of a less easy feeling late in the day at London, and prices there closed as low as 77⅝, according to private advices, but the market was dull and flat, owing to the prevalence of a semi-holiday. In the home market bonds opened steady, as a consequence of the price of gold, but there was some caution shown in dealings. At noon the recovery was still more marked. At the last session of the board the market was excitedly buoyant, 6s advancing to 122, and 67s to 120. The lower price in Europe caused some hesitation after the boards, but the strength of gold and the eve of the second purchase of bonds by the Government led to a further pronunciation of the bullish feeling, and 62s were carried to the extraordinary figure of 122⅝, which was bid with no bonds offering. The following were the closing street prices this evening:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 123½@123; do., coupon, 123@123⅛; do., Five-twenties, registered, 117@117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122½@122⅝; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1866, 118⅛@118⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 120¼@120⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120¼@120⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120¼@120⅝; do., Ten-forties, registered, 109⅜@110; do. do., coupon, 110@110⅛; currency bonds, 107½@108.

"The money market was again active in the forenoon, owing to the shade of uneasiness remaining from the occurrence of the day before, but as the day advanced rates on call fluctuated to the latter ruling figures. In fact, there was, if anything, an easier feeling in the afternoon, and large loans on miscellaneous stock collaterals were made at six per cent., the lender being desirous of avoiding the annoyance of distributing the sum in several loans even at the full legal figure. Commercial paper was in fair demand at rates ranging from seven to nine per cent. for prime short and long double name acceptances.

"Foreign exchange reflected the higher price of gold by a dull and inactive market. The importing merchants hesitate to buy, hoping for lower gold to pay for their foreign purchases, or casting about them for bonds or other substitutes. The prime bankers are stiff in their rates. The recent failure has created some scrutiny, if not discredit, of inferior paper, which shows a concession in rates.

"Gold was very consistent in its fluctuations, opening steady, if not weak, in answer to the dissipation of the fears of an extension of the disastrous results of the suspension. With the recovery of bonds in London there was a yielding to 141½, but from this point there was an advance to 142⅝, based upon the false report of another failure to-day. The reaction carried the price back to 141⅞, but the subsequent decline in bonds at London started it up to 142⅞ at 4 o'clock, the uneasiness being aggravated by rumors of Cabinet dissensions at Washington."

An Irrepressible Female.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:—

"The irrepressible Mrs. Dr. Henry E. Walker is determined to have an office. She has come to the conclusion that the best way to accomplish this purpose is to attack the heads of departments in detail. She began with the Postmaster-General, and failing to make him capitulate, she next turned her attention to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Here her failure was as signal as at the Post-Office Department. On Monday she encamped around the Interior Department, with a view to laying siege to Secretary Cox. The Secretary was too busy to see her, and she 'went for' his chief clerk, who is a one-legged soldier. She demanded to be appointed librarian of the department, a place which she said she could fill better than the male biped who now holds it. The chief clerk mildly told her that she could not have the place. To be mild with the doctress is like 'wasting sweetness on the desert air.' It does not affect her as it does most women. She became irate, abused the good-natured Chief Clerk, and threatened to come back again and see the Secretary, whether he was busy or not. The plucky Walker announces her intention of visiting the State, War, and Navy Departments, and finally, in case all else fails, she will bombard the White House and try to take the polite card receiver, General Dent, prisoner, and hold him as a hostage until the President gives her a place."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks firm. Gold, 142¾; Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 117⅛; do. 1865, 118¾; new, 120½; do. 1867, 120¾; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 88¾; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 183½; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 186¾; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 147; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 126; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 19, 1869.

Money matters continue steady and rather quiet. Borrowers are comparatively scarce, especially in the open market, but former rates for call loans and discounts remain unchanged. To-day is a rather busy one in New York, since the Secretary of the Treasury makes his weekly purchase of a million United States bonds on Wednesday. The plan, notwithstanding the strong opposition it meets with on the part of some who regard it as an act of useless extravagance to redeem at a premium of 15 per cent. notes that will not be matured for some years to come, seems to work well so far, though it may perhaps be improved if Mr. Boutwell, instead of announcing the precise amount, would vary it every week, so as to prevent the Wall street gamblers from manipulating the market preparatory to the bids. By limiting his purchases to between half a million and five millions, it is expected the speculation to which the present plan gives rise may be prevented. It is not to be denied, however, that our financial condition is very sensitive, and that it is much easier to criticize a bad plan than to originate an improvement.

Government bonds opened and continue strong.

The Gold market is rather weak to-day so far, opening at 142, and quoted at noon at 141⅝.

There was quite an active business to-day in Railway shares at full prices. City and State loans were about steady. Reading Railroad advanced and sold as high as 48¾.

In Pennsylvania Railroad there was considerable movement, and it changed hands at 57¾; Minehill Railroad at 54½, Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43¾, Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128¾, Northern Central Railroad at 48¼, and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 25⅜, b. o.

In Canal shares but little done, and no change to record in prices. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 34¾.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120½.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares attracted little attention. [46½ was the best bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 61 for West Philadelphia; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 13¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102⅛	15 sh Penna R.	57⅜
$1000 City 6s, New.	101½	17 do	57½
$10000 do. ...1s.	101⅝	30 do.	57⅝
$500 do.	101½	14 do	57½
$2000 Phil & E 7s.	90	20 do.	57⅝
$2500 Leh 6s, '84. .1s.	83½	35 do .....1s.	57⅝
$1000 Leh R loan. ..	86¼	47 do.	57⅝
$1000 Leh gold 1.85.1s	97½	100 do .....s15.	57⅜
$30000 Union C bs.1s.	10	100 do .....s15.	57⅜
100 sh

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BULLING THE PRICE OF GOLD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Treasury holds a surplus of at least sixty millions of gold, which ought long since to have been used to pay off public debt, and thus reduce our annual burden of interest. That gold would once since we held it have bought eighty millions of six per cents.; it would still buy over seventy millions. The sooner it is employed "for the purchase or payment" of bonds, as the law directs, the better for the public interest. Such a hoard, lying dead, makes gold scarce and bonds plentiful in the channels of business, whereas it is the public interest, in view of the urgent need of funding our debt at lower rates of interest, that gold should abound and bonds be scarce. The Treasury stands in its own light in allowing a dollar of coin beyond its current needs to rest in the Treasury.

The operators for a rise have managed to put up the premium on gold; and this they can do so long as the Treasury backs them by hoarding gold. Every dollar thus hoarded is carried for their benefit. If the Treasury held but ten millions of coin, they could not keep up gold to anything like its present premium. But, so long as the Treasury holds on to one hundred millions, they can manage and manipulate the residue with ease.

Putting up the premium on gold is playing right into the hands of the Secretary, assuming that he wishes to use his surplus coin to reduce the public debt. If he can sell gold at 140 and buy bonds at 115, every million of his cash will buy up over one million and a quarter of bonds. He ought to thank the gamblers for helping him to so favorable an opportunity, and improve it to the utmost. Instead of one million of bonds per week, he should buy up five, ten, fifteen, twenty millions—all that he can get at anything like the present prices of bonds and gold respectively. We do not believe he will ever again see a week wherein ten millions of gold will buy up so large an amount of bonds as at this moment. He should buy—buy—buy—so long as $1,000,000 in gold will purchase $1,100,000 of the national debt and he has a surplus of gold to sell. Such, we cannot doubt, is his intention. He may buy but $1,000,000 this week; but, if the great disparity between gold and bonds shall continue, he will buy more and more bonds from week to week hereafter. So crowd up the premium on coin, Messrs. Gold Gamblers! so that our gold shall serve to wipe out as many bonds as possible!

SOUTHERN STATE INDEBTEDNESS AND THE CARPET-BAG LEGISLATURES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is demonstrable as a problem in geometry that the credit of our different State governments should keep pace with the appreciation of the national credit. We do not find this to be the case, however, with the bonds of our Southern States when compared either with Northern securies or with Government five-twenties. The reason is to be found in the fact that they are in the hands of speculating Legislatures, who have frittered away the little money in the State treasuries instead of applying it to the payment of interest. These carpet-baggers have little or no interest in the welfare of the people among whom they are sojourning further than to make the most money possible out of them. If they can get possession of the stock of a railway they issue State bonds for its aid or relief, and so heap up the State indebtedness. The past due interest is left to care for itself or is paid by the pawnbrokerage of new bonds. The securities of our Southern States are far below their real value. Their oppressive, speculating lawmakers sit brooding upon their credit and warn away legitimate investment. With the advantages which the whole region of the South possesses for becoming wealthy, not only through its agricultural products of cotton, tobacco, and sugar, but through its immense water-power and manufacturing facilities, it ought to rival the Eastern States, and its credit be as good as that of Massachusetts. The South is the present sufferer from the corruption of those who thus control its State governments. When these same men come in their turn to Congress and take part in the law making of the whole country, we shall find them well trained for the undertaking of gigantic jobs and swindles similar to the Pacific Railway and the whisky frauds.

DR. GLADSTONE'S DIAGNOSIS.

From the N. Y World.

It has been apparent, for some time, that the medicine prescribed by Mr. Gladstone for the Irish disease would prove ineffectual for the cure of the patient. In spite of the soothing syrup of the Irish Church bill and the mollifying effects of amnesty plasters applied to Fenian sores, the febrile symptoms still continue to display themselves with alarming frequency and violence, and the patient still requires the attention of a large body of armed watchers to prevent him doing fatal injury in his paroxysms of rage. His friends are naturally anxious about him, and plenty of fault is found with the treatment practised by his physicians. Some of them roundly assert that Dr. Gladstone is mistaken in his diagnosis, and that, while he is treating the patient for the sentimental disease of the Church, the sick man is, in fact, laboring under an acute attack of the land fever. Among these complainers is Earl Grey, who flatly asserted the other day in the House of Lords that, unless the Government did something at the present session of Parliament towards settling the land question in Ireland, they must be held morally responsible for all the murders of landlords, bailiffs, and factors that may be committed during the next twelve months. That is a very plain statement, and probably it was received in Ireland with some satisfaction and approval. It is a confession that the land laws of Ireland are so extremely oppressive that flesh and blood—or, at least, Irish flesh and blood—cannot be expected to endure them, and that the offense of breaking them rests not upon the violator of the laws, but upon the government which has framed and insists on attempting to enforce them. The peculiar and popular form in which resistance to the Irish land laws is generally manifested, is the murder of landlords or landlords' agents; but, in Earl Grey's opinion, these murders are not murders, but unavoidable accidents resulting from the attempt to enforce laws that should not be enforced. The Government had made many vague promises concerning land reforms which they proposed to introduce in Ireland after a while; but they had now declared they could do nothing until next year. Meanwhile, the Irish people "were getting to believe that some measure was about to be passed inconsistent with the principles which the legislature had hitherto recognized in dealing with proprietary rights." They were determined upon having two reforms—fixity of tenure and compensation for improvements. "Fixity of tenure" means that the landlord shall not have the power to eject his tenant and shall not raise his rent; "compensation for improvements" means that the landlord must pay the tenant for all the improvements of whatever kind he chooses to make upon his farm. With these two provisions firmly incorporated in the law, the tenant would have the game in his own hands. In no case could he be dispossessed; in no case could he be compelled to pay a higher rent; and in every case the cost of all the new buildings, fences, drains, and ditches which he put on his farm would come out of his landlord's pocket, and would not cost him a shilling. The improvements would be of no advantage to the landlord; they would be of advantage to the tenant; but the landlord must pay for them, and the tenant must reap the profit from them. Earl Grey is inclined to the use of strong language, but he scarcely exaggerated when he said that these two demands, on which the Irish farmers had set their hearts, would result in "nothing more or less than absolute confiscation of the land." The longer the government delayed informing the country of the policy which they proposed to adopt on this question, the more general would become the belief among the people that they were to have affairs arranged in accordance with their own ideas, and the more prone they would be to murder landlords who insisted on the rights which the present laws gave them.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. World.

The London *Spectator* approaches Mr. Sumner very closely in political bias. Its intense antislavery feeling, among other things, kept it during the Southern Rebellion in an attitude of friendliness towards the North and unfriendliness towards the South. What it says of Mr. Sumner's speech has, therefore, especial interest. The point and purpose of a long article thereon, in its issue of May 1, are to enforce the distinction it draws between the moral culpability and the legal culpability of England towards the United States.

First, as to moral culpability. The *Spectator* admits that the tone of Parliament and of the uppermost stratum of the English people was, at the beginning of our civil war, in the highest degree unfriendly to us of the North; that the furnishing, fitting out, and escaping of the Alabama and other cruisers constituted a symptom of this deliberate unfriendliness; that another symptom was the confidence with which the South applied for a loan in London, and for the ships and munitions of war in which they invested the loan which they obtained; that this unfriendliness of the aristocracy and middle classes towards the North daunted the Ministry "in its rather hesitating and tremulous attempt to preserve a friendly attitude towards the Government of the United States;" and finally, that had our case been theirs—had the upper crust of the United States expressed its hearty sympathy with an Irish rebellion, raised a loan for it, and sent out privateers under an Irish flag to scour the seas in search of British commerce—they should in all probability have either declared war with the United States, or, if deterred from that course by a mere prudent calculation of consequences, still have been thoroughly disinclined to condone the offense and resume cordial international relations with the United States without extracting from our Government something more than a dry contract to refe the legal claims of injured individuals to arbitration.

All this, says the *Spectator*, is moral culpability, the infliction of moral damage, and not to be treated in any sense as a question of pecuniary damage. For this moral wrong we are entitled to an apology and expression of regret, but not to additional reparation in money.

Secondly, as to legal culpability. Of such was the case of the Leopard boarding the Chesapeake, which was a monstrous breach by England of international law; and of such, too, was the incursion into our territory across the Canadian border in 1837. But the *Spectator* denies that England, from beginning to end of the Rebellion, committed, as to us, a clear breach of neutral obligation. We, however, think differently, and, in consideration thereof, England consents to equitable arbitration to decide if that power did violate the rules of international law in the Alabama case or that of her consorts. If the arbitrator decides against England, then let a commission assess the damage. But, till that decision is made, England cannot, and will not, confess her legal culpability.

This, since Sumner's speech, is the tone of one of the most friendly journals we have had in London.

In respect to the general character of the speech, the former admirer and champion of Sumner in England speaks thus:—

"What astonishes us is not the sentiment of his speech, which is manly, natural, and patriotic, nor in any considerable degree its practical counsel (to reject the convention), which we can at least fully understand; but the extraordinary mixture of strictly sentimental with strictly legal considerations which pervades it throughout. * * * Now, what is it, then, which Mr. Sumner calmly proposes to us all—even those who, like ourselves, approach him most closely in political bias? Simply this: to submit our political and legal consciences in the most abject manner to a doguna which not a single man amongst us worth a moment's consideration holds to be true—to confess a *legal* guilt of which we are entirely unconscious, and this as a condition *sine qua non* of reconciliation with the United States. Was anything so monstrous ever proposed on this earth before by any man taking the rank of a statesman? * * * In short, Mr. Sumner's legal argument is a very poor *ex parte* statement of the United States' case, without even a pretense of a judicial discussion. Mr. Sumner has nothing to say which has not been heard a hundred times before, though he suppresses a great deal which has also been heard a hundred times before, and which seems to us of much greater weight. But what he does say, instead of being put forward as proof that there is something to discuss—for which only it would serve—is unfortunately put forward as proof that there is nothing to discuss—which it not only does not prove, but disproves."

THE CAIRNES CASE ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We published on Thursday last the letter of "An Old and Constant Reader," who thinks that "the law provides no adequate redress to the injured party, or, in other words, does not inflict adequate punishment for seduction and adultery." While we agree with our correspondent that well-marked offenses of this character are deserving of severe penalties, we beg leave to suggest that the deficiency of the law probably arises, in a measure, from the difficulty of determining upon a penalty which shall be no more than just and equitable. About most crimes there is a monotonous uniformity of character: one theft or one forgery is almost exactly like another. But in cases of seduction and adultery, it may well happen that the man of weak will and of riotous passions is really the tempted and injured party. To send him to prison, while his paramour remains at large, receiving the sympathies of an indignant but rather thick-headed public, is to treat a man with injustice and a woman with unmerited leniency. It does not follow because a woman resents the faithlessness of one who has stolen her virtue, or because she waylays and assassinates him, that she is not herself at all to blame. Probably there are as many Dalilas now as in the days of the unfortunate Samson, who said:—

"How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions to upbraid me mine."

Now, in order to arrive if we can at a dispassionate estimate of the proportionate delinquency on each side, in cases like these, let us look at the late case of Martha J. Cairnes in Maryland. There is no evidence that the woman is or has been at any time insane. For a victim of cruel deception, she appears to have been all along uncommonly strong-minded. She shoots her faithless lover, and, maugre the remonstrances of the judge, she is found "not guilty," she is feted and caressed as a heroine, she marches away free, and by the fiction of the law innocent, amidst the applauding shouts of a mob of fine ladies and gentlemen. The man she sent suddenly to a stricter than any earthly account, with all his imperfections on his head, is in his grave and cannot tell his side of the story. But here is certainly a woman who, according to all the rules by which we ordinarily determine character, has a degree of mental energy which might have protected her against the wrong of which she complains, and to avenge which she committed a thoroughly murderous murder. According to all fair presumptions, which in this affair was the tempted and betrayed party? What man, unless of a courage unusually indomitable, would care to marry a woman capable of doing this thing? Yet, while juries insist that women under the influence of rage, mortification, and disappointment may kill with impunity, we shall continue to read in the newspapers that Miss A. yesterday shot Mr. B. for refusing to marry her as he had promised to do. We say distinctly that this is to make felony fashionable.

Juries, of course, refuse to *hang* women guilty of taking their revenge into their own hands; and so instances of this really indefensible crime, contrary as it is to the whole spirit of the law, are multiplied. But suppose Martha J. Cairnes had been found "guilty" and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Is it not plain that this would at once have taken the romance out of the whole affair? But a verdict of "guilty" meant the halter, and the jury shrank from strangling the woman. By the theory of the law she should have been put to death, and she simply goes scot-free—a lionness of the rarest description!

Nobody, we fancy, will accuse the *Tribune* of being indifferent to wrongs against the virtue of woman. We have always, to the best of our ability, urged that seduction and adultery are crimes worthy of suitable punishment. But ordinary punishment was not what this Maryland woman wanted. Nothing less than the life of her victim would satisfy the stomach of her deep revenge. It is not by any means certain that she would have been satisfied with the consignment of the faithless man to the penitentiary. Such an expiation she would have regarded as grossly inadequate. We hold all human life, whether under conditions of guilt or innocence, to be inexpressibly sacred. We are glad that Martha J. Cairnes is not to be hanged; but whoever undertakes to convince us that she deserved ovation instead of discipline, will find the labor of his logic lost.

ENGLISH DISCUSSION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is very clear that the London press has materially changed the tone of its comment upon Mr. Sumner's speech, in one particular. Its first indignant outcry, on the reception of that speech, was that America had made fresh pecuniary demands, preposterous in their amount. The London *Times* figured them at exactly £422,000,000; the London *News* at about £500,000,000; the London *Herald* at a sum equivalent to our national debt; and so on. We, on this side of the water, know very well that our people have never expected, never even dreamed, of any such demands being presented, much less paid. Before Mr. Sumner's speech, nobody ever broached such a proposition. The idea that Great Britain had wronged this country by the issue of the Queen's proclamation, in 1861, was generally held, though not a few influential journals and public men denied that position, and denied also that, in any case, it had anything whatever to do with the Alabama claims. But even the more popular theory did not pretend that this alleged wrong could be made the subject of pecuniary damages. It was never imagined that, however the war may have been "prolonged by British sympathy" with the insurgents, or by the over-prompt accordance to them of belligerent rights, these matters were now to be squared off in cash. This last discovery it was reserved for Mr. Sumner to make.

Or, rather, this last discovery it was reserved for Mr. Sumner to *intimate*—for it would be injustice to that Senator to suppose that even he, accustomed as he is to go to all extremes of statement in the line of "an idea," could actually maintain such a proposition in positive terms. The trick of Mr. Sumner's rhetoric was this:—He first pictured the unfriendly conduct of England towards our Government, from May, 1861, down to the sinking of the *Alabama*, in strong colors; he then passed to the *costs of our war;* and, finally, without directly stating any connection between these points, urged that the whole of these costs *ought*, from her "moral responsibility," to be met by Great Britain. And this we call a "trick" of rhetoric, because, since the people of this country feel, and have a perfect right to feel, as strongly as Mr. Sumner possibly can, the justice of the specific *Alabama* claims, and the responsibility of England on one or another ground for that ship, the very vigor of his statements on these points gained applause for the entire speech, though in the whole diplomatic discussion hitherto, and in the whole popular discussion also, no such preposterous inference of fastening half of our war debt on Great Britain was ever thought of, *and is not now.*

Exactly what Mr. Sumner said on this point was this:—

"The Rebellion was suppressed at a cost of more than four thousand million dollars, a considerable portion of which has been already paid, leaving twenty-five hundred millions as a national debt to burden the people. If, through British intervention, the war was doubled in duration, or in any way extended, as cannot be doubted, then is England justly responsible for the additional expenditure to which our country was doomed; and, whatever may be the final settlement of these great accounts, such must be the judgment in any chancery which consults the simple equity of the case."

Here, with some rhetorical flourish, Mr. Sumner, as we have said, first explains the size of our debt, and then declares that England is responsible "for such additional expenditure" as her own action caused—or, as he loosely phrases it, "to which our country was doomed." Now, any man in his senses can see, and doubtless Mr. Sumner, having his senses, sees, that this "additional expenditure" is an incomputable amount. On the very face of it, it is not a matter to be reckoned as exact pecuniary damages. You might as well ask the commission to decide how large the moon looks to them—one man taking it to be as big as a dinner plate, another as big as a cart-wheel, and the "arbitrator" deciding that it is the size of a Cheshire cheese. The "additional expenditure" is just what we may choose to think it is, even as we may say that it consists of one mouth's expenses or three years'. The folly of this estimate as a practical settlement is sufficiently evident—to say nothing of the point it confuses in international law.

The English press, however, were not to blame for jumping at first to the conclusion which Mr. Sumner's loose logic seems to convey. But, after "driving a coach and six" through that logic, and back again through the rhetoric, they have concluded, and very properly, that the American people at least never could have made *that* pecuniary demand, whatever else they may ask. And, as a matter of fact, save for one or two wild propositions, like the *Tribune's*, to "take Canada in payment," made purely from sensational motives, and speedily dropped, without response in public sentiment, no such preposterous pecuniary claim as the English papers first saw, has ever been broached.

We shall freely admit, however, that, embittered by war memories, the present disposition of the American people seems to be not to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama dispute, without a prior acknowledgment of the national responsibility of England (by reason of her governmental action at various times) for the reparation of the damages inflicted by the Alabama. As this position is one which England is not likely to concede, we shall probably have no settlement at present; but at least we can "agree to disagree." It is a position, nevertheless, whose justice has been substantially conceded by a small part of the English press, though never by the English Government. It is also at least a comprehensible position; and we are glad to see the English papers substituting it for the one culled from Mr. Sumner's speech, and attributed at first to our people;—we have not yet quite lost our wits as a nation.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

6 1mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

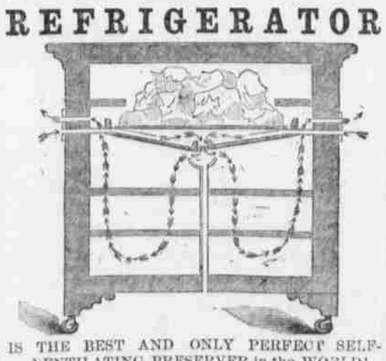
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4pif PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR



IS THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-VENTILATING PRESERVER in the WORLD!

And will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

5 5 wsmlm 220 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM

Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,

SAVERY & CO.,

Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,

AND

Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,

Philadelphia.

5 10 1m

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

THE

GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

AND

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 23

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & CILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½.

SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.

T. W. SAALTZ,

5 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, A. Klaeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—E. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vimbo Velho (real), Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Prunde Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,

AND DRAIN LAYER,

243 South Fifteenth Street,

Below Locust.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A mass meeting of journeymen carpenters was held yesterday morning, at the hall Broad and Arch streets, for the purpose of hearing reports from the different employers in relation to the payment of $3·50 per day for labor. Mr. Gowan was appointed chairman of the meeting. The committees from the sub-districts reported that they had visited a large number of shops, where the men signified their intention of joining those already on the strike. In the evening another meeting was held in front of the hall Broad and Arch streets, when addresses were made, setting forth the grievances of the laboring classes and the importance of a more liberal compensation for their services. The impression prevailed that the necessity for a long continuance of the strike would be obviated by the employers acceding to the demand of the journeymen.

—A meeting of the Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held last evening at the rooms, Arch street, above Tenth, Rev. Mr. Gray, Presiding Elder, in the chair. After devotional exercises, an autobiographical letter of Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., was read, followed by similar letters of other divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—A stated meeting and monthly display of the Horticultural Society was held last evening at their hall. The exhibition was fully up to the average, and was well attended. A contribution of cut flowers attracted a great deal of notice, as also did a sample of unusually fine strawberries and a quantity of mushrooms. The annual display of the coming summer promises to be one of the best ever held in the city.

—Inspection of flour and meal for the week ending May 13, 1869:—Barrels of superfine, 6575; do. fine, 16; do. rye, 41; do. corn meal, 150; do. condemned, 36; puncheons corn meal, 20 total, 6841.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 141¾.

—Indian depredations are numerous in Arizona.

—General Reynolds states that an election can be held in Texas in July.

—A leak is reported in the Grand Levee in the parish of Point Coupee, La.

—Secretary Fish is still receiving numerous applications for consulships.

—5000 miners at Pittston and Olyphant are and have been steadily at work.

—Fifty thousand dollars were shipped to Hamburg from New York yesterday.

—Jobson & Chase's planing mill, at Springfield, Mass, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

—The fifty-third anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated yesterday.

—An unknown man committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat on the East river yesterday.

—The House Judiciary Committee met yesterday to investigate the charges against Judge Busteed.

—Ten Eyck, the actor, charged with obtaining money by forged bounty checks, has been held to bail.

—An invoice of Japanese teas from Yokohama has been received at St. Louis via the Pacific Railroad.

—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union was celebrated in Boston yesterday.

—A commercial convention met in Memphis yesterday. Sixteen Western and Southern States were represented.

—General Sickles' commission as Minister to Spain was forwarded to him yesterday from the State Department.

—William Holgren was instantly killed, at Watertown, Minn., on Monday, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

—During the sale of hotel property at Long Branch yesterday, a disgraceful fight occurred, and the belligerents forced a postponement of business.

—It may be of interest to know that there are in running order, in the State of Pennsylvania, 1397 miles of railroad, and 540 additional miles are projected. This exceeds any State in the Union, the next one being Illinois, where 3139 miles of road are completed, and 1122 projected. The State of Ohio comes third, and New York fourth on the list.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, May 18.—The Minister of Finance to-day submitted the budget to the Cortes.

PARIS, May 18.—The negotiations for a conference between France and Belgium have been completed, and the session will open here at an early day.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The Archbishop of Cashel, the Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, in a pastoral letter, refers to recent outrages committed in the south of Ireland. He considers it lamentable that the acts of a few desperadoes should tarnish the fame of Tipperary, and emphatically denies the existence of any agrarian conspiracy. The outrages, he says, were the result of the unhappy relations existing between the landlord and tenant, and the settlement of the land question in Ireland would be sure to diminish the number of such unfortunate occurrences. The pastoral bids the dissatisfied tenants to look with hope to the Imperial Legislature, and points out the danger of estranging and disgusting England by the commission of such outrages as have recently been perpetuated.

HAVANA, May 18.—Another battalion of mobilized negro troops left to-day for active service in the field.

The failure of Schepler & Co., in New York, causes some uneasiness in commercial circles here.

The *Diario* contains a report that the insurgents have burned the towns of Sabonica, Cascorro and Geraimaro, but the *Voz de Cuba* doubts it.

The reports previously received from both Spanish and insurgent sources greatly exaggerated the fight at Las Tunas, on May 3d. More reliable accounts, now at hand, reduce the affair to a mere skirmish. The Spanish and rebel troops are suffering equally from fevers, and it is said that many of the latter are dying from want of shelter and medical attendance.

Trains are again running on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad.

Cane grinding has been interrupted in some localities on the North and South coasts by heavy rains.

The United States gunboat Penobscot has arrived here.

The Naval Court has sentenced the captain and mate of the captured schooner Galvanic to six years' imprisonment, and her twenty-two passengers to eight years' imprisonment each.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Standard* of to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims treaty, says the idea of awaiting further expressions from Parliament and Congress commits the business to an indefinite postponement. England's sentiments have been clearly pronounced, but she is still prepared to submit to the proper tribunals the question of wrongs and damages; but any attempt to reopen the controversy on preposterous grounds, whatever the American sentiment may be, is absurd. From this position England cannot recede.

THE ASHES.

The Days for Collection.

Hereafter ashes will be collected as follows:—In the part of the city south of South street—Monday, Delaware avenue to Second street; Broad street to Sixteenth street and to Washington avenue. Tuesday, Second to Fourth street; Sixteenth to Eighteenth and to Washington avenue. Wednesday, Fourth to Sixth street; Eighteenth to Twenty-second street and to Washington avenue. Thursday, Sixth to Eighth streets; Twenty-second to Schuylkill and to Washington avenue. Friday, Eighth to Tenth street; west of Broad and south of Washington avenue. Saturday, Tenth to Broad street.

In the portion of the city between South and Vine streets—Monday, Vine to Arch, east of Eleventh street; Broad to Sixteenth, and Vine to South streets. Tuesday, Arch to Chesnut; east of Eleventh; Sixteenth to Eighteenth, Vine to South streets. Wednesday, Chesnut to Pine street, east of Eleventh; Eighteenth to Twentieth, Vine to South streets. Thursday, Pine to South streets, east of Eleventh; Twentieth to Twenty-second, Vine to South streets. Friday, Vine to Chesnut, Eleventh street to Broad; Twenty-second to Schuylkill river, Vine to South streets. Saturday, Chesnut to South and Eleventh to Broad.

In the portion of the city from Vine to Poplar, east of Broad street—Monday, Delaware to Third street; Tuesday, Third to Sixth street; Wednesday, Sixth to Eighth street; Thursday, Eighth to Tenth street; Friday, Tenth to Twelfth street; Saturday, Twelfth to Broad street.

In the portion of the city from Vine to Columbia avenue and west of Broad street—Monday, Vine to Callowhill street; Tuesday, Callowhill to Green street; Wednesday, Green to Coates street; Thursday, Coates to Parrish street; Friday, Parrish to Girard avenue; and Girard avenue to Columbia avenue. Saturday.

In the portion of the city north from Poplar, east of Front—Monday, Poplar to Laurel; Tuesday, Laurel to Richmond; Wednesday, Richmond to West; Thursday, West street to Norris; Friday, Norris to Lehigh avenue.

In the portion of the city from Poplar to Lehigh avenue, and from Front to Broad—Monday, Front to Second street; Tuesday, Second to Fourth street; Wednesday, Fourth to Sixth street; Thursday, Sixth to Tenth street; Friday, Tenth to Broad.

In the portion west of the Schuylkill—Tuesday, north from north side of Market street; Friday, south from south side of Market street.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Annual Session in Harrisburg.

Last evening, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., in Harrisburg, the Committee on Election Returns made a report, as follows:—

FOR M. W. G. MASTER.

Samuel F. Gwinner, of No. 536.....5939

R. W. D. G. MASTER.

John B. Springer, of No. 137.....5145

R. W. G. WARDEN.

Washington Reifsnyder, of No. 538.....1547
Alfred Slack, of No. 241.....2366
J. Lawrence Getz, of No. 169.....753
J. D. Seiple, of No. 244.....439

R. W. G. SECRETARY.

Charles D. Conover, of No. 52.....705
James B. Nicholson, of No. 100.....3285
John J. Schell, of No. 110.....70
Francis F. Eastlack, of No. 477.....41
G. W. Holstein, of No. 57.....104
John Curtis, of No. 643.....1080
Samuel N. Foster, of No. 190.....42

R. W. G. TREASURER.

M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46.....5033

R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S.

J. Alexander Simpson, of No. 110.....3408
Peter Fritz, of No. 18.....1376

The Grand Master declared Brothers Gwinner, Springer, Slack, Nicholson, Muckle, and Simpson duly elected, when the Grand Lodge proceeded to install the officers elect in due form, except R. W. G. Warden Slack, who was absent.

The Grand Master then presented and had rece his valedictory address, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A resolution of thanks to the retiring Grand Master was passed, and a committee appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial, the committee consisting of Representatives Springer, Read and A. Taylor.

A preamble and resolution instructing representatives to the Grand Lodge to vote for the revival of the apron as a part of the regalia of subordinate lodges gave rise to a spirited debate, and was finally lost by an immense majority.

The resolution to instruct Grand Representatives to vote for an amendment to allow subordinate lodges to introduce the purple regalia of members entitled thereto was also lost.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

An Interesting Document from the Sublime Porte's "Red Book."

The official "Red Book," published by the Sublime Porte, has just appeared. From it is selected the following document, the existence of which has been contested by the journals of Europe:—

SUBLIME PORTE, Jan. 24, 1869.—The Grand Vizier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of the Sublime Porte at Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Florence.—Sir:—The confidence which our august Sovereign reposed in the equity and disinterestedness of the great powers in adhering, without the least hesitation, to the reunion of a conference to consider our differences with Greece, has been fully justified.

The judgment which this diplomatic Areopagus unanimously rendered is a reconsecration of the sound principles of morals and law. It demonstrates to the eyes of the entire world that justice is yet sufficiently powerful not to permit mere ambition to trouble the peace of neighboring States. By order of his Imperial Majesty I invite you to express to the Cabinet of his Majesty the most sincere thanks of the Sublime Porte for the efficacious co-operation he has been pleased to lend to the pacific solution of a conflict which we have done everything to avoid, and which Greece has sought by all means to embitter and prolong.

The past conduct of Greece, and the conclusion of the proclamation addressed to the Hellenic people by the new ministry, are not such as to inspire us with great confidence in our future relations with Greece. A vigilant surveillance on the part of the great powers appear to us indispensable to insure the reality of the promises Greece has been obliged to make to the Conerfence of Paris.

In thus expressing ourselves, we intend no complaints by anticipation. We protest against all suspicions of an *arriere pensee* in regard to the kingdom of Greece It will find the Imperial Government always ready to do everything compatible with its rights and diguity to maintain amicable relations.

Nothing will be done on our part to disturb that good harmony which it only depends on Greece to establish between the two countries. What we desire is to announce now, which the proclamations spoken of above necessitate, that if, to speak frankly, Greece, notwithstanding her engagement, begins to follow again the same line of conduct which almost compromised the peace of Europe, the responsibility for the consequences of such a state of things will rest entirely with her. We will not tolerate in any case that one Hellenic Government, under the mask of revolutionary committees, shall continue and endeavor to mislead the minds of our Greek population, to give to the eyes of Europe the appearance of coming to the "aid of coreligionists who groan under the yoke of the Turks."

Our Greek population only ask to be let alone and to deve op their well-being. They are more and more convinced that the quality of the different races that people Turkey is henceforth the fundamental law of the empire, exemplified every day in proofs which are notorious. Our august master has more than once proclaimed this great principle, and watches himself, without ceasing, the realization of progress.

It is not necessary to insist upon the truth of what I advance; facts sufficiently attest it.

Receive, etc., ALI.

—Seeing how closely Shakespeare, in his *Macbeth*, has copied "The Historie of Macbeth," in the first edition of "Holinshed's Chronicle," Mr. Edward Viles proposes to print this "historie" separately, and sell it for a shilling, with the parallel passages from Shakespeare, and other notes. A good notion.

—The Japanese have an annual feast of kites. They go out upon the hills and fly kites of all conceivable sizes, shapes, and colors. Hundreds of kites may be seen at once sailing and dancing in the air. The fun consists in the flyers cutting down each other's kites.

—The Duke of Hamilton is about to sell all his horses and retire from the turf. He has lost prodigious sums of money, besides the better part of his character, and as a frightful example stands second only to the Marquis of Hastings. The Jockey Club blackballed him.

—The Paris Mint is to strike a medal commemorative of the centenary of Napoleon the First. A copy in gold will be given to the Emperor, in silver to the other members of the Imperial family, in bronze to the chief dignitaries of the State.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 31 | MOON SETS.....1 15
SUN SETS.....7 14 | HIGH WATER.....8 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
European	Liverpool	Quebec	May 4
England	Liverpool	New York	May 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 8
Hammonia	Havre	New York	May 8
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	May 8
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	May 8
Atalanta	London	New York	May 8

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	May 19
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Union	New York	Bremen	May 20
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	May 20
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	May 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 26
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 20
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	May 20
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig F. H. Odiorde, Sutherland, Pictou, N. S., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Jesse Rhynas, Tucker, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Willie Martin, Collins, Saco, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr A. J. Fahens, Bragg, Newburyport, do.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Empire, Matthews, Augusta, Me., do.
Schr Congress, York, Bath, do.
Schr C. W. Woolley, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Willis, Boston, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.
Schr Vapor, Harris, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Godfrey, Riley, Boston, do.
Schr Eva Belle, Thomas, Boston, do.
Schr Martha Nickels, Williams, Portsmouth, do.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, Boston, do.
Schr Charles Cobb, Morris, Boston, do.
Schr Sophia Ann, Larus, Boston, do.
Tugs Hudson, Nicholson, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. brig Scandia, Boehelow, from Liverpool March 11, with salt to John R. Penrose—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Frank and Nellie, Beal, 6 days from Sagua, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, 3 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Caroline Virginia, Brown, 4 days from Choptank river, Va., with railroad ties to Conquest & Lowber.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Melbourne, Horton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 1st inst.
Ship Lady Hilda, Mills, from London, sailed from Portland 3d inst. for Philadelphia—not as before reported.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, at Cardiff 3d inst., from Havre.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Barque Vinco, Cameron, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 30th ult., for orders.
Barque Malvina Degner, Sprenger, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 5th inst.
Barque Village Belle, Little, at St. John, N. B., 15th inst., from Baltimore.
Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from New London 17th inst.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, was loading at Caibarien 9th inst.
Brig R. S. Hassall, Thombs, was loading at Caibarien 9th instant.
Brig Harry Verdin, Collins, at Cardenas 11th inst., from Matanzas.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, hence, at Cardenas 11th inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, hence, at Cardenas 11th instant.
Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, sailed from Matanzas 8th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Castilian, Lang, hence, at Portland 16th inst.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr T. S. McLellan, Farr, hence for Wicassett, at Portland 16th inst.
Schr Clara, Mulford, hence, at Danvers 15th inst.
Schr Aid, Smith, hence, at Beverly 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Chairman of the Lighthouse Board at Washington issues the following:—

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th day of June, 1869, the light on Clark's Point, at the entrance of the harbor of New Bedford, will be placed upon the northwesterly angle of the fort on that point.

The light will be placed 248 feet N., 48 deg. 5 min. W. (magnetic) from its present position, and elevated 11 feet above the present focal plane.

The sailing directions for the harbor of New Bedford for the Round Hill and Eastern channels will not be affected by this change.

The sailing directions for the channel between North and Great Ledges can no longer be observed, as Palmer's Island light will not be visible on the range directed, the view of it being obstructed by the fort.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS
All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.
TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. 2 [2 25 3m

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Seting, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ADELIA HASSE.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 5 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 13t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF
PONY PHAETONS
AND
Velocipedes,
OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;
Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by
S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder.
Also Tie Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc 4 3 mwsrp5

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 19,
Complimentary Benefit tendered to J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when will be presented, for the first and only time, Gounod's FAUST. Miss EDITH ABELL (her first appearance) as MARGUERITE.
Thursday Evening (last time)—MASANIELLO.
Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit and last appearance positively of Mrs. C. Richings Bernard (by request), Verdi's LA TRAVIATA.
Saturday—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be presented Wallace's charming opera, MARITANA. Last appearance of the present organization.
Box Sheet for sale of reserved seats now open at Trampler's Music Store and at the Academy of Music. Admission, One Dollar; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 19,
SUCCESS BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
the Charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS (formerly ROSINA SHAW),
and the Eminent Comedian,
Mr. HARRY WATKINS,
will appear in their Romantic Irish Drama,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Fergus McCarthy, an Exile, } Mr. HARRY WATKINS
The Shingawn, }
Mary McCarthy, } ROSE WATKINS.
Blanche Desmond, }
With the songs, "Erin is My Home," etc.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 19 and 20, by request, and last time this season, Offenbach's MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS
and
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
FRIDAY NIGHT—Benefit of Mr. Thomas Whiffin, CHING-CHOW-HI and JEANETTE'S WEDDING. MAD'LLE SOLKE WILL APPEAR.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Spring Trotting Meeting commencing MONDAY, May 24, 1869.
No. 1.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2·35. $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.
No. 2.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2·40. $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
FRIDAY, MAY 28.
No. 3.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2·50. $25 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
Three or more entries to fill and two to start. Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money; should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, May 20.
SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Secretary,
5 14 6t No. 144 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.

10000	feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.		
12	Horses,	20	Mules,
10	Army Wagons,	4	Ambulances,
2	2h. Wagons,	12	Carts,
2557	Wagon Parts or Gates, etc.;		Timbers—Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs,
809	Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, etc.;		
15000	H. and M. Shoes (new),	1	60-gal. Boiler,
2400	lbs. Scrap Iron,	200	Table-legs, new,
1000	lbs. Iron for Brakes,	9000	ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
325	lbs. old Chains,	125	ft. Water Pipe,
115	sets Harness, assorted,	1850	ft. Leather Hose,
2800	Iron Bolts,	190	lbs. Lead,
1500	Carriage, etc., Bolts,	746	lbs. Zinc,
2	Bolt-cutting Machines,	2184	lbs. Grain Sacks,
1	Pipe-cutting Machine,	50	Lanterns, assorted,
		81	Window-frames,
		1	Anchor and Chain,

With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.
Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By authority of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.
At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.
At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEC," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY," of 989 tons, old measurement.
The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 5 12 wfm6t

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 2210 N. NINTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 30 1m*

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 12

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with ef

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The cable this morning gives us a brief abstract of a pastoral letter by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, in reference to the recent outrages which have been committed in the South of Ireland. The Archbishop earnestly denies the assertion that any formidable agrarian conspiracy exists in the island, declaring that the recent difficulties were chargeable to the conduct of a few desperadoes alone, springing indirectly from the unhappy relations existing between the landlord and tenant, and the hardship and discontent which result therefrom. He looks forward to the settlement of the land question as a preventative of the recurrence of such disturbances, and warns the people of Ireland that their repetition will tend only to estrange and disgust England, and thereby postpone the day when this settlement will be achieved.

The views of the Archbishop throughout are eminently reasonable and forcible, and should receive the unqualified endorsement of every well-wisher of Ireland. If the advice of such patriotic and candid men be heeded, instead of the untimely appeals of such agitators as O'Sullivan, the late Mayor of Cork, the welfare of Ireland, and a liberal policy towards her on the part of the British ruling classes, will be materially accelerated. But if the land disturbances are to continue, the obstinacy of the English people will be thoroughly aroused, and the time which shall witness the disenthralment of Ireland indefinitely delayed.

The disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish Church are great strides towards the redemption of Ireland, but they fall far short of the goal. The injustice of compelling more than four-fifths of the people to contribute to the support of a religious establishment for the benefit of the remainder is so glaring, that the public opinion of England has at least been thoroughly aroused to an appreciation of it, and the bill which will effect a remedy is progressing through the House of Commons as rapidly as could be desired. On the land question, however, Mr. Gladstone's Government has thus far maintained a studied silence. But, while this has been the case, John Bright has recently taken occasion to give expression to his own private views upon the subject, regardless of his relations to the Government as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The views held by him, as might have been expected, are of the most radical character, and involve in their application an entire reformation of the Irish land system. In the House of Lords, especially, they have excited great attention, being denounced by both Russell and Derby, and disavowed by the representatives of the Government. Yet it is generally conceded that nothing short of Mr. Bright's plan will give prosperity and contentment to Ireland, and, like the scheme for the overthrow of the Irish Church, it will receive constant accessions to the ranks of its supporters until justice, full and impartial, is eventually meted out to the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle.

Unjust and oppressive as has been the established Church of Ireland, the iniquities and hardships of the land system far exceed it. The Irish Church has been maintained for the benefit of a portion of the Protestant element of the population, including several hundred thousands of people in its ranks. The land system, on the contrary, is the grinding oppression of a mere handful of non-resident aristocrats, among whom the soil has come to be principally apportioned, and whose sole study is made to be the extraction from the impoverished laboring classes of the largest possible share of its products, frequently passing the starvation line, and adding famine to the other causes which are so rapidly depopulating the island. Holding his lot practically upon the mere sufferance of his landlord, the small Irish farmer is entirely at his mercy, and between the uncertainty which thus clouds his future and the imperfection of the agricultural system in vogue, if he succeed in finding bread for his family to-day he is comparatively fortunate, even though absolute want may stare him in the face on the morrow. That contentment and prosperity should spring from such a system, the most blinded and headstrong land monopolist will not venture to assert. The cry of "vested rights" is the only response which he can muster, and if he should continue to adhere to these vested rights, regardless of the consequences of his obstinacy and short-sightedness, their fate will as surely be sealed in time as was that of the vested rights of the slave oligarchy of the United States in human flesh and blood. The land question in Ireland is the great issue which the Liberal Ministry of Great Britain must eventually face. The overthrow of the Irish Church engrosses their time and attention for the present, but a few months will witness its triumph, and then will come before them the far more difficult problem—Shall the Irish tenant be placed on a living foothold, or will England surrender her sovereignty over the island, involving a despoliation of the non-resident landowners, "vested rights" and all?

"OTHELLO'S" OCCUPATION GONE.

The cable this morning furnishes us with some intelligence which might be classed under the head of "singular if true." Mr. Reverdy Johnson has declined the banquet tendered to him by the authorities of Southampton. At the same time he took occasion to express his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Johnson is probably grateful for the smallest favors, but considering the wrathful tone of the British press ever since the reception of Mr. Sumner's speech, it is difficult to see what he finds in the existing state of affairs to congratulate himself upon. That Mr. Johnson, under all the circumstances, should think it best to leave the shores of England dinnerless is perhaps not to be wondered at, as he must by this time have had the fact forced upon him that all his own troubles, and the anti-American excitement in England which was occasioned by the rejection of his carefully devised treaty, was occasioned by his after-dinner garrulousness. In declining the Southampton dinner, therefore, Mr. Johnson has indicated that he is beginning to appreciate the situation, and that he will return to us a sadder and a wiser man. The play is played out, "Othello's" occupation's gone, and the great dinner-eater will dine no more for the benefit of the public, under the saddening conviction that post-prandial diplomacy is a failure.

WHAT'S IN A NAME!

Long before the official days of poor old Gideon Welles were numbered, it became a chronic fashion on all sides to denounce that genial gentleman for everything which he did or did not do. His very birth seemed to have been a blunder, and to the day of his death, if he had remained in office, he would have continued to revel in the commission of the most egregious mistakes, from the simple lack of a capacity to see the force of any passing event until the world had quite forgotten its significance. The latest evidence of this chronic state of complaint against the unfortunate ex-Secretary of the Navy is found in the announcement from Washington that Secretary Borie is about to aim a fatal blow at his predecessor's reputation for originality by depriving certain of our vessels of war of their quaint Indian names, and substitute for them the titles of the different States, cities, towns, and rivers. Among the vessels which are to be thus rechristened are the Agamenticus, Pasaconaway, Pompanoosuc, Quinsigamund, Ammonoosuc, Catalpa, Chimo, Contocook, Keywadin, Kickapoo, Klawath, Minnetonka, Mosholu, Tunxis, Pushmataha, Quinnebang, and others which are regarded as equally difficult of pronunciation and remembrance, except by a full-blooded Tuscarora.

Some of these cognomens certainly cause an unnatural contortion of the organs of speech in the utterance, but in the main they are musical and attractive, and certainly far ahead of such high-sounding titles as the Bull Dog, Freebooter, Terrapin, Titmouse, Terrible, Thunderbolt, Pantaloon, Skyrocket, and Skinflint, which have been so freely made use of in the nomenclature of the British navy. Each of them means something, and if nobody knows what it does mean, nobody can complain of its lack of novelty, which is quite as desirable in the names of vessels as it is in the names of rivers and cities. Moreover, many of the vessels whose names it is now proposed to change to such threadbare and unmeaning terms, when applied to ships, as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Camden, and Confederate Cross Roads, have achieved a conspicuous place in the history of the world by reason of the engagements in which they figured during the war, and to transform their names would be simply to rob them of their prestige as well as to confuse both the people of the present day and the historian of the future. It would not be less ridiculous to change the name of the Kearsarge to Gunner's Run, after the noble water-course which flows through the northern suburbs of our city, than to substitute New Jerusalem for Chickamauga, simply because that town was named in honor of some illustrious red-skinned warrior.

As it is, too little care has been taken to preserve traces of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country and of their language in the designations of localities, and we think it would be well to remedy this negligence by saddling an Indian name on every vessel that we set afloat. If Secretary Borie finds it impossible for him to twist his tongue around Pasaconaway and Klawath, let him remedy the defect in such glaring cases, when but little or no confusion will be created in the pages of history; but we certainly think that a man who has lived nearly all his life in a city with such a long-drawn-out name as Philadelphia can manage Contocook and Tunxis. If, as is claimed, the application of these Indian names to our vessels of war be illegal, the ignorance of Gideon Welles and the custom of eight momentous years have rendered the prohibitory statutes obsolete, and it will be much easier for Congress to change the law than it will be for the present Secretary of the Navy to break a fresh bottle of water over the stern of every vessel in our fleet.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

It is fortunate for the public that jealousies and antagonisms exist between the various anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. They are all disposed to enhance the price of coal as much as possible, and they are well satisfied that the best plan of attaining this end, in the present state of the trade, is to suspend operations for one or two months every year, so as to prevent a glut in the market. But their chief difficulty arises from their mutual bad faith and the apparent impossibility of securing a universal suspension of mining operations. A few years ago there was a very general strike in the Lackawanna region, but at that time the operators and operatives of the Schuylkill region, instead of co-operating in this movement, improved the golden opportunity, and kept busily at work, thus realizing the full advantage of the enhanced prices caused by the idleness of their northern neighbors. Last year the Schuylkill region began the strike, maintained it for several months, and induced the Lehigh region to participate in it for a short period, but the numerous efforts to entangle the Lackawanna region proved fruitless, and it reaped the full benefit of increased prices of coal without suffering any of the loss and inconvenience resulting from a temporary cessation of operations. Lackawanna having repaid Schuylkill by "a Roland for an Oliver," preparations were made for a combined raid upon the public this spring and summer, in the belief that the whole army of coal miners would abandon their usual pursuit at or about the same moment. A journal published in the heart of the coal region announces that they supposed they had "formed a perfect compact union, and it was agreed among them that they would in all of the regions suspend operations for at least two weeks, and longer if it should be deemed necessary." But the same journal (the Mahanoy *Gazette*) now dolefully declares that "at the eleventh hour the Hyde Park miners in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, who are members of the Miners' Union, voted unanimously not to suspend;" and it proceeds to denounce the recusants in round terms for what it calls "mean, contemptible, dishonorable conduct."

Coal consumers will take a very different view of this subject, and hail with pleasure rather than indignation the dissensions which will avert, to a considerable degree, the threatened danger of extortionate prices. The public have been victimized so often by combinations that produced a real or pretended scarcity of the fuel which has become a necessity of modern life, that it has little sympathy for the sorrows deplored by the organs of the miners.

Jimmy Haggerty's Counsel suddenly manifested, yesterday, an intense desire to have his case brought to trial, for which Mr. Hagert, the Assistant District Attorney, accounted by intimating that some of the Commonwealth's witnesses were "out of town." To-morrow was fixed, however, and if all the witnesses are then on hand, the case will be called up. We need not assure Messrs. Sheppard and Hagert that the eyes of the community are upon them, and that by the display of promptness and zeal in this case they will materially increase the high estimation in which they are both justly held by the community, without any regard to party lines or affiliations. Let Haggerty be driven to the wall, now that he is in the hands of justice. Not until a specimen of this class of high-handed and defiant desperadoes is securely locked up in Cherry Hill, will an end be put to their outrages.

SUMNER'S SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama question has created as much excitement and indignation in England as some of his old anti-slavery speeches before the war created in the South. Day after day the British organs continue to denounce and condemn it, but it is a curious circumstance that, following the example of the old pro-slavery journals, they all fail to republish it. They prefer to misrepresent its contents, and, after ascribing to it imaginary qualities, to maul away at the creature of their own imagination, instead of letting their readers know exactly what his position is, and then attacking it in an open and manly way. John Bull is worried by the consciousness that he acted unjustly and ungenerously towards us when the "little unpleasantness" with the South existed. When he thought we were going down hill, he did not hesitate to give us hard kicks and plenty of them, so as to make our position as uncomfortable as possible, and to insure the total destruction of the Union. He displayed undue and indecent haste in recognizing the Rebels as belligerents. He openly threatened immediate war if we did not eat humble pie by surrendering the captured Rebel ambassadors, Mason and Slidell. And, finding that we were determined to give him no decent pretext for an open declaration of war, he helped the South by blockade runners, by furnishing supplies of arms and ammunition, and by fitting out piratical cruisers against our commerce, as effectually as if he had been the sworn ally of Johnny Reb. He felt very happy, in view of all his sins, at the prospect of squaring accounts on the easy terms incorporated in the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. Against our manifold grievances he would have trumped up a multitude of petty claims, and it is not impossible that, by an adroit management before a commission, he would have demonstrated that, in the final adjustment of outstanding accounts, there was a balance in his favor or, at the worst, he would only have been required to pay over a few millions of pounds to the United States. It must be confessed that Mr. Sumner's speech has rudely awakened the British public from this placid dream. His estimate that full financial reparation to this country could not be made by any sum short of four hundred or five hundred millions of pounds sterling touches Great Britain in her most sensitive point—her pocket; and proves that the American people have no disposition to be humbugged by the plea that the payment of a pittance will be an ample compensation for the unquestionable loss of an immense sum. We have no expectation that Mr. Sumner's bill, as he foots it up, will ever be paid, and it is scarcely probable that the Massachusetts Senator seriously contemplates such an adjustment. But it is nevertheless true that he has not overrated the injury inflicted upon us by Great Britain, and that, if reparation is not made in some honorable and satisfactory manner, we may imitate her example by returning with interest, in the hour of her calamity, every blow she inflicted during the Rebellion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 654 CHESNUT Street. 4 §

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1809 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 478 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869. The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon. Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office. 5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured— First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent. Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture. Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods. A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE WILL READ AS YOU LIKE IT," FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

SPECIALTY.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 S. THIRD Street, BELOW CHESNUT.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, FINEST QUALITY.

AFRICAN, MOCHA, EAST INDIA, AND JAVA COFFEE.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR, The finest in the country, always on hand.

Families leaving for the country or seashore can have their goods neatly packed, and delivered, free of charge, to any of the depots or wharves. 5 19 w3t

CLOTHING.

THE BUSINESS MAN Wants a Business Coat, and he buys it at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE GOOD BOY Wants a complete "Boy's Suit." Bring him to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE CLERGYMAN Wants a respectable suit of clerical black. It is ready for him at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE MAN OF LEISURE Wants a splendid Dress Coat. To get it, the best in town, come to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

OLD CUSTOMERS And new customers, aged men, and juveniles whose cheeks are just ripening into the manly whiskers of maturer life, want ALL MANNER OF GOOD CLOTHING.

To buy cheaply, satisfactorily, promptly, and from an immense variety of every description of fine fabrics, come to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, WHOSE Great Brown Stone Hall,

Overflowing with every description of Gentlemen's apparel for the present season of Spring time, is at NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES' One-Price Clothing House, No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made. Our Cutters are men of talent. BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED. Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor, 2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., 5 19 wfm2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street, 2 1 mwsrp MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.— JACOB HARLEY JEWELLER, Has Removed to his New Store, 5 7 fmw 6t No. 1320 CHESNUT Street.

WIRE FENCING, For Farms, Gardens, Lawns, Etc. ALSO, WHITE METAL WIRE, FOR CLOTHES LINES. G. DE WITT BROTHER & CO No. 633 MARKET STREET, 5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS. PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC., GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ECONOMICAL Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary. HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.

Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

Assets January 1, 1869 - - - $500,886.18

$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.

Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and that tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."

FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent, 5 15 ws ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNE. JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF 200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, "Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints, For sale by JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., 5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE, Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France. Established in 1510. This Liqueur has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by A. MERINO, NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET, 5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY A. MERINO, NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET, 5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms. COLLADAY & SHEPHERD, 5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence, with 13 acres of land, situated in Montgomery county, near Hatboro. For further information, apply to J. L. FULTON, N. E. corner TWENTIETH and PINE Streets, Philadelphia. 5 15 5t

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession. WILLIAM H. BAGON, 5 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street. 5 18 5t

TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT. The DWELLING PART of the S. W. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets. Desirable location. 5 17 3t WARD & McKEEVER.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.— A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

CLUB STABLE—TO LET, TWO STALLS, near Seventeenth and Walnut streets. Vacant about the 1st of June. Apply at No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 5 18 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND BUILDERS. Messrs. ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, are our only authorized Agents for our Improved Lead-Band Sidewalk Lights, Roof and Floor Lights, in Philadelphia. BROWN BROS., Chicago, Illinois.

Having the Sole and Exclusive Agency in this city for the sale of HYATT'S PATENT IMPROVED Lead-Band Sidewalk, Floor, Roof, and Vault Lights, e are prepared to fill all orders with promptness, guaranteeing satisfaction. ROBERT WOOD & CO., Office and Warerooms, [16 NO. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, 5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole Agents For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment, A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.

The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York, Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN, S. E. CORNER DOCK AND WALNUT, 5 14 rp PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia. Established 1833. Incorporated 1864. Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of EASTERN ICE. THOMAS E. CAHILL, President. E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President. A. HUNT, Treasurer. E. H. CORNELL, Secretary. T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily	50	cents per week.
12 " "	75	" "
16 " "	90	" "
20 " "	$1 05	" "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:— NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET, WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue, RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET, TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET, NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

HEATERS.

REMOVAL. D. MERSHON'S SONS' RUSSIAN HEATER TO N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT. Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work. A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

JOHN L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, has opened a new office for Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 702 CHESNUT Street ("Press" Building, Room No. 4, second floor), where he will be happy to see his old friends and all who wish his Phrenological opinions. 5 15 7trp

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 15wfm6

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Gounod's opera of *Faust* will be given this evening for the benefit of Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, the Treasurer of the Richings troupe. Miss Edith Abell will make her first appearance on this occasion as "Marguerite."

On Friday Mrs. Bernard will have a farewell benefit, when *Traviata* will be presented.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in their Irish drama of *Trodden Down.*

AT THE ARCH *Rosedale* will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow Mr. L. L. James will have a benefit, when he will appear in *Caste* and *Ireland as it Was.*

Mr. Craig's benefit is announced for Friday evening.

On Monday next Mr. John Collins, who has been making a tour around the world, will appear for the first time in several years. Mr. Collins is well known and highly esteemed in this city, and he will doubtless receive a cordial welcome.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt burlesque troupe will appear this evening in Byron's burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia.*

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *Les Deux Aveugles* will be performed this evening.

On Friday Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit, when *Ching-Chow-Hi* and *Jeanette's Wedding* will be performed. M'lle Sohlke, the popular danseuse, will appear on this occasion.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, on Eighth street, above Race, will give performances this afternoon and evening, when the entire company will appear. This fine combination of talent will only remain in this city during the present week, so our citizens who can appreciate first-rate equestrianism should make the most of the remaining opportunities.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET RINK an audience of nearly 2500 persons was attracted by the prize velocipede exhibition last evening. Mr. William R. Vanderveer, who engaged to ride five miles in 20 minutes, accomplished the feat in 16 minutes and 2 seconds, amid the plaudits of the audience. The side-saddle race was won by Mr. Thomas Hoyle, who also succeeded in getting the handsome toilet set which was offered for fancy riding. Mr. Leslie Stone was victorious in the double race between gentlemen, and Master Griffiths defeated John Echternacht in the side-saddle race, and also won the double race between boys.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will give the third lecture of his course on Anatomy and Physiology this evening at Concert Hall. Subject—"The Respiratory Organs, etc."

A GRAND CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Concert Hall, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, who will be assisted by Madame Sophie Mozart, Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, and Mr. T. A'Becket, Jr. A brilliant programme of selections from the most popular composers will be given, and a first-class entertainment may be expected.

MRS. F. MORDAUNT, who is well known here as an excellent actress, will have a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music on Saturday, May 29. The Arch Street Theatre company will appear, with other eminent artists, and a first-rate programme will be presented.

OLE BULL will give a farewell concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. This will be Mr. Bull's last appearance, as he is about to sail for Europe.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear in *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* and *Don Pasquale* at the Academy of Music on June 2 and 3, under the management of Max Strakosch, Esq.

THE GREAT PEACE JUBILEE AT BOSTON can no longer be considered as a doubtful experiment. Financially, its success has been placed beyond peradventure, while musically, the indications are more favorable than the most sanguine expectations of its originators; the great chorus, the largest the world has ever seen, is now full, and the orchestral ranks are rapidly filling up. The superintendent of chorus, Mr. E. Tourjee, has found it necessary to issue a circular stating that no more choral organizations can be accepted, and that societies already accepted must make no more additions to their numbers.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE DIFFERENCE.

$5·90 would have been saved to the letter-carriers of this city had they purchased their uniforms of CHARLES STOKES, *instead of the contractors.* If so much could have been saved by so small a purchase, what a great difference in favor of the purchaser would it be in ordering a full suit of citizen's clothes at the popular Clothing House of

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.
——FIGURES DO NOT LIE.——

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

A COMET.—

There's a comet a-coming along this way!
His baggage is checked right through, they say,
But if he should chance near the earth to stray
To look at our queer inventions,

He may, if he choose, some new things learn,
Or if his eccentric temper burn,
And to smash our things he should take a turn,
Give him Marvin's Spherical Safe!

Imagine him butting it all day long,
Till his head is bald and his brain goes wrong!
Chrome iron will prove a little too strong
For a comet's constitution.

And from that day forth you may count him out
Of the list of stars that wander about
With blazing tails and a luminous snout,
A-frightening people so!

Those Burglar Safes all the rascals hate,
Their sides they can never penetrate,
Though early they rise, or labor late
At their infamous avocation.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street (Masonic Hall).

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, is the cheapest place to buy China and Glassware in America, as a glance at the quotations below will convince any person familiar with the price of such goods.

Every article sold is warranted just as represented, and all goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation offices free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Gold Band French China Dining Sets, 160 pieces	$66·50
White " " " 150 "	37·00
White Stone China Dining Sets, 92 pieces	15·00
22 different styles Decorated Dining Sets, all new designs, at prices to defy competition.	
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	12·50
White " " " 44 "	8·00
White Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces (cups with handles)	4·25
White Stone Chamber Sets	3·00
White French China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	2·50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1·25
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2·25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1·50
Cut Glass Tumblers, per dozen	1·25
Pressed Glass Tumblers, per dozen	·75

And an immense stock of Fancy Goods at a still greater reduction from former prices.

Call and examine these goods, and a compare them with any house in this city or any other.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 813 Chesnut street.

THE LARGEST HOTEL SAFE in the country is in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The American is in the centre of business, and supplied with every modern improvement.

BITTERS.—S. S. Harris, M. D., of New York, says of Mr. Speer's Wine:—"I find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, preferable to all other Wines." The "Wine Bitters" has his pure Wine as a base, only being made bitter by the bitter principles of such herbs and roots as are in daily use by the medical faculty. Try them, and you will use no other. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.—It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be accomplished. Certain it is that the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie" show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a gentle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and above all, as a PROTECTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a HOUSEHOLD STAPLE. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble"—a safe and pleasant remedy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, part of whom work from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., we keep up the supply for our counters.

The new goods now receiving are:—
CHEVIOT SUITS.
TRAVELLING SUITS.
BLUE CHESTERFIELDS.
OLIVE CHESTERFIELDS.
DAHLIA CHESTERFIELDS.
BROWN CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS.

An extra large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HAEHNLEN—MEURER.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, LEWIS HAEHNLEN, JR., to LAURA W. MEURER, all of this city.

MAGEE—STEWART.—GLENN—STEWART.—On Tuesday evening, May 18, 1869, at the residence of the brides' parents, Germantown, Philadelphia, by Rev. William McElwee, Mr. WILLIAM MAGEE, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE B. STEWART, and Mr. ALBERT S. GLENN, of Germantown, to Miss MAGGIE STEWART, daughters of Mr. James Stewart, of Germantown, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HARRISON.—On the 17th instant JOHANNA, wife of Thomas Harrison, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 776 S. Front street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

O'KEFFE.—On the 16th instant, MARGARET, wife of Dennis O'Keffe, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 4 Mineral place, Bread street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Mr. SAMUEL C. PRICE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Pilots' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 806 S. Front street, on Friday afternoon at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

WATERMAN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, CATHERINE P., daughter of Ann and the late Gilbert Waterman.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Bristol turnpike, near Holmesburg, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR," and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

PERSONAL.

BOARDING WANTED, IN A SMALL private family by a gentleman, wife, and two daughters. None but the most respectable, not boarding house keepers, need reply. Address A. M. L., "Evening Telegraph" office, stating terms per month (which must not be unreasonable), with references. 5 12 6t

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE

At 37½c. per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS

AND

POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,

NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,

3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,

Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS.

3 27 3mrp]

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS,

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SUMMER LINENS
FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.
PRICES RIGHT

We intend that our customers shall always find OUR GOODS RELIABLE, AND OUR PRICES THE LOWEST. 9 30 wfm3

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Offer To-Day Great Bargains in

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Just received a new lot of White Goods.
Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Satin Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Fine Plaid Organdies, 37½c. a yard.
Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsook Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc.
White Brilliantes, India Twilled Long Cloths.
White Piques, 25, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 85, 90, and $1 a yard.
Bargains in Linen Goods.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels,
Nursery Diaper and Linen Birdseye for aprons.
Figured Shirting Linens, 28c. a yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc. etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
All wool and Domet Flannels.
Summer Flannels, all-wool and Domet, Angola Flannels.
Marseilles Quilts, very chep, $4, $4·50, $5, $6, $7, $8 up to $12, imported to order, and much below the regular prices.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Good quality Black Silks, $1·85, $2, $2·25, $2·35, $2·50, $2·75, $3, and $3·50 per yard.
A cheap lot of French Lawns, 25 cents per yard.
Stripe Alpaca Lustres and Stripe Delaines.
A cheap lot of mixed Poplins, 25 cents per yard.
Japanese Poplins, 33 and 37½ cents per yard.
Figured Silks and Wool Poplins, 80 cents, worth $1·12½.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck-Ties, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
A good Kid Glove, $1 a pair.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
A large lot of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Autograph Fans and Silk Fans.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. [4 3 sw]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

STOKES & WOOD,

SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS,

OPEN TO-DAY

A full line of Black Silks, from $1·75 to $5·00.
One lot neat Striped and Plaid Silks, very choice.
Japanese Silks, Plain, Chene, and Striped.
One lot Plaid French Silks at $1·20.
Crepe Poplins, for suits, in great variety.
Black Hernani, from 44 cents to $4·50.
Satin Striped Hernani, choice styles.
French Lawns, a large assortment. 3 3ws]

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET
MATERIAL
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth2mrp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM.

No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

We offer our splendid stock of Millinery and Dress Trimming Goods at largely REDUCED PRICES.

All colors linen-black Satins, a fine assortment of the best shades, cut bias, at $1·75 per yard, formerly $2.

20-inch wide, extra quality, $2·50, formerly $3.

21 to 28 inches wide, extra super qualities, the choicest shades and best qualities in the market, for $3 a yard.

Black Satins, at $2, $2·50, and $3.

The most complete assortment of Trimming and Satin Ribbons in the city.

Also, Taffeta Ribbons, for bindings.

Sundowns, white, brown, and black, at 75c. and $1.

Straw Hats and Bonnets for ladies, misses, and children: every new shape in the finest braids.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.

French and American Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

Laces, Malines, Frames, and every article required to make or trim a hat.

Give us a call: it will repay your trouble.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
5 18 6trp No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Novelties in Grass Wreaths, Grass Sprays, Ros Wreaths. Wild and Field Flowers in Wreaths and Sprays just received. The largest assortment in the city, at J. S. BORGENSKI'S old-established French Artificial Flower Store, No. 21 North NINTH Street, above Market, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—Ladies in want of something extra in French Flowers for their hats or bonnets should give us a call. 518 3t

FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,

FURNITURE,

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE CLASS FURNITURE

AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 6p

MEDICAL.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer:—

1st. It cures, not by stopping Cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for a while, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. WISHART has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1·50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address,

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

NO. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

5 19 ws2t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.

In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1009 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21 ws3turp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

RECEIVED BY

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET,

And for sale at WHOLESALE PRICES;

"OLDTOWN FOLKS." By Mrs. Stone.

"Hans Breitmann About Town." "Cnanged Brides," "For her Sake," "Men, Women and Ghosts," "Gates Wide Open," "Short Trip Guide to Europe," "Student's Old Testament History," by Dr. Wm. Smith. 5 15 smw3t

To Sunday-School Superintendents and Teachers.

NEW UNION EXPLANATORY QUESTION BOOK on the Harmony of the GOSPELS. Fifty-two lessons. Each question answered in full, dispensing with commentaries. Geographical portions with interesting illustrations from Oriental travellers. Price, 15 cents.

IMPROVED QUESTION BOOK on the Life of CHRIST, with the text. Arranged for classes of all ages.

Just published and for sale by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Price, 15 cents. 5 10 mwf6t

PORTER & COATES,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

822 CHESNUT Street,

MARBLE BUILDING,

ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf3r

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 29 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

SUMMER CLOTHES,

Elegant and Becoming in the Highest Degree.

Light in Texture and Light in Colors

MADE UP IN

AIRY AND GRACEFUL STYLES,

Cool, Comely, and Comfortable

AT THE

Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment

OF

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

5 6 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 23 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

[5 17 mwf3m

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

WALL PAPER

AT RETAIL,

AT RIGHT PRICES.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

4 5 mwf3rp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,

2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COLLARS, ETC.

DORE! DORE! DORE!

SUMMER STYLE. BEST QUALITY.

THE ONLY NARROW ROUND-END COLLAR FURNISHED BY THE PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY COLLARS.

Put up in new style—five small boxes, containing ten collars each, in a beautiful fancy carton. All who prefer NARROW COLLARS are requested to give them a trial. Trade supplied by the

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,

5 12 wsw3t No. 627 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

—From the article on "Ferdinand de Lesseps" we take this about the work of cutting the Suez Canal:—

"Of the immense labor of the excavations and dredgings made in this work, chiefly by machines invented by M. Lavallay, one of the contractors, all visitors speak with admiring wonder. This, and the erection of the moles, or sea walls, were the two great difficulties of the task accomplished by M. de Lesseps; for the mere cutting a ditch through the narrow neck of the level Isthmus was a small job, and the difficulties of the drifting sand, so much discussed, were as imaginary as those of the difference of level of the two seas. For the Isthmus is not composed of shifting sands at all; much of it is a hard, gritty, rocky soil, through which the cuttings are very laborious. Much of the canal passes through large lakes, and only at two points of the whole line is there any apprehension about sand at all.

"But to make a port on the shifting sandbank, in shoal water liable to overflow by the sea, where Port Said stands, as well as to keep open the mouth of the canal—*'hic labor, hoc opus est.'* When the twenty thousand laborers, promised and given by Said Pacha, were taken away by the two Sultans, Turkish and English, at Constantinople, human ingenuity aided by steam came to the rescue of M. de Lesseps, and M. Lavalley's iron giants have done well the work of many thousands of men.

"M. de Lesseps has described this more graphically than any other could when lecturing at Paris the other day, on his return from a visit he had just made to his canal. Referring to the results of one month's work, from the 15th July to 15th August last, he says:—'I dare say few among you will realize what is represented by this enormous quantity of excavation. Were this placed in the Place Vendome, it would fill the whole square, and be five times the height of the houses. Or laid out between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde, it would cover the entire length and breadth of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, while reaching to the height of the trees on either side, a distance equal to a mile and a quarter. In dredging the Clyde, it took twenty-one years to execute three and a half times the amount the company does in one month; and at Toulon the same results as on the Clyde were obtained in nine years.'"

—Mr. Charles A. Munger discourses thus about birds in June in the paper entitled "Four American Birds-"—

"The month of beauty, the month of song, the month of all the months is June. The birds, with all their wealth of voice and plume, are with us now. They are calling to us from the forest, challenging one another in the meadow, piping in the orchard, flashing through the shrubbery, building in the porches, dancing in the threshold, and peering into our dwellings with disdainful looks, which seem to say, 'How rude, how dull, how gloomy, are *your* homes!' Sit down, I pray you, with me in my quiet library here, this pleasant afternoon, and I will have a familiar chat with you about some of our birds, their manners and their melodies. See, yonder, beneath that glass case (which I will remove, that you may observe more closely), where those four specimens of the taxidermist's skill are perched, looking almost as if alive. Poor fellows! they will never sing again—they have piped their last; but could you have heard them quiring their melting madrigals, you would have thought some careless angel had left the gates of heaven ajar, and strains of the celestial anthem were stealing upon your ear;—such a quartette would these dear American birds have sung for you. One would have carolled to you of the orchard, another of the meadow, another of the wildwood, and another of the summer-night. They are our own birds—the Old World knows them not—and each in his own sphere is without a rival."

—Mr. G. P. Putnam, in discussing "Some Things in London and Paris," gives this account of a visit to Dore's studio:—

"'Would you like to visit Gustave Dore's studio?" Wouldn't I! With a card from Hachette's, we were not long in finding it—even without a number or name to indicate it—for probably it is the only isolated studio in Paris built for the purpose—it must certainly be the largest. An artist who paints pictures 30 feet long and 22 feet high, must have a studio of his own; and these are the dimensions of the last great work of Dore, which we saw on his *easel* (?), nearly or quite finished. The subject is Christ coming down from the Judgment Hall of Pilate—some twenty or more life-size figures fill the canvas. The competition for such a work must be somewhat limited—for what galleries less extensive than the Louvre can hold such a canvas? In the spacious studio, at this moment, there were also more than a dozen large pictures, all recently painted by this almost miraculous artist—(marvellous at least, so far as facility and amount of work are concerned)—including figure-pieces from Dante and from the *Midsummer Night's Dream*—Rossini in his bed after death, and two very beautiful forest scenes—all these being about six or eight feet high. One might think that Dore's pencil drawings might have occupied any one man for a lifetime, but to see these enormous and elaborate works in oil, going on simultaneously, one's wonder grows in proportion to their square feet. But for the janitor's assurance that no one but the master himself touched the canvas, we might guess that a large part of the work was done by pupils. Dore himself is a surprise, for he is, apparently, still on the sunny side of thirty-five. In feature he is not very unlike Thomas Nast, whose pencil comes nearest on our side to that of the French prodigy. Mr. Dore received us with that quiet and unpretending manner which marks the modesty of true merit; and though we avoided using minutes that must be money—and much money—to a man who can do such things as he does, yet he kindly explained the chief points in his recent works, in a simple and sensible fashion, and gave us the impression that he was a true son of genius. And yet even a novice may guess that his drawings are not all faultless."

Foreign Literary Items.

—Professor Morley has completed the second set of his useful and handy "Tables of English Literature." This set reaches from 1400 to 1625 A. D., and shows the whole of the noteworthy literary productions of each year in its horizontal lines, while its successive vertical lines give every author and all his works. The tables are a conspectus of English literature, of use alike to the student in a lecture-room and the reader or writer in his study. In the tables of the later periods, for the student, only the chief books and authors are to be mentioned; but for the more advanced reader supplementary sheets are to be issued, showing all the minor men and their works. It is very pleasant to take one of Shakespeare's great years, say 1600, and run your eye along its line in the tables right and left, and see what other literature was brought out alongside of his plays.

—The Early-English Text Society's first issue for this year is now in course of delivery. The books have been kept back for the completion of Mr. Stuart Glennie's "Essay on Arthurian Localities in Scotland" and Mr. C. H. Pearson's note contending for the southwest of England as the realm of the historic Arthur. Mr. Glennie considers that he has shown grounds for believing in the existence of an Arthur of the North, and suggests—what had been hinted in the Percy Folio Ballads, i. 406—that more than one Arthur lived, though one only has hitherto been acknowledged. We hear that the subject is to be treated by another hand in the next number of the *Westminster Review*. For its Original Series, 1869, the Early-English Text Society issues "Merlin," Part III (with Mr. Glennie's essay), and Sir D. Lyndesay's caustic "Satyre of the Three Estaits." For its Extra Series, 1867, the society issues Part I of Mr. A. J. Ellis' essay named above; for 1868, "Havelok the Dane" (edited by Mr. Skeat), and "Chevalier Assigne" (edited by Mr. Hucks Gibbs). Chaucer's "Boethius" is as yet only three parts printed.

England's Present Difficulties.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Three very unpleasant things have happened which it is as well to look in the face. First in importance, and closely connected with the other two, comes the speech of Mr. Sumner in the American Senate. It is shortly this:—"You English are responsible, if not for all the expenses of our civil war, at least for more than half of them; and we will not be satisfied unless you pay us several hundred millions of pounds sterling, and make an ample, not to say abject, apology into the bargain. Increase your national debt by about 50 per cent., and creep in the dirt before the United States, and perhaps we shall forgive you, perhaps also we shall not." The second thing is the riot at Derry. Prince Arthur, in the course of his Irish tour, undertaken for the sake of trying the effect on the Irish people of a small dose of royal favor, arrives at Derry. The prentice boys of Derry, under the color apparently of doing him honor, turn out in what would appear to have been an Orange procession. The usual consequences follow in the shape of a desperate riot, in which the constabulary "had to charge several times." Three men were shot dead on the spot, and "order was only restored when the 54th Regiment turned out and patrolled the streets." The scene of the third incident was Cork. The mayor of that city presided at a dinner given to the two released Fenian convicts Warren and Costello. He made a speech in favor of Irish nationality, looking forward to the day when Ireland might defy England, and upset the existing Government. He said Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien "ought to be remembered and respected as good patriots." He described O'Farrell, the assassin who was hung at Sydney, as a "noble Irishman," who, "when he fired at the Prince in Australia, was imbued with as noble and patriotic feelings as Larkin, Allen, and O'Brien were," which is probably true. Warren and others made similar speeches, which appear to have been received in a very enthusiastic manner. Add to these incidents the murders, agrarian or otherwise, which have very recently occurred in Ireland, and it must, we think, be admitted that matter enough exists to make us feel uncomfortable, to say the least of it. The insults and threats levelled at us from the other side of the Atlantic by one of the most prominent public men in America are echoed at home by a man holding an important public position, while the old-standing wounds of Ireland break out in riot and murder, collective and individual, and under circumstances which make it impossible to doubt that there is a close connection between the crimes which we witness, the threats which we hear, and the impression which is created in Ireland by the course of policy which we are pursuing for the express purpose of conciliation. These are facts which ought to make us think a little. What has been and is the cause of these insults? We need not go very far to look for it. It is to be found in the opinion which prevails widely both in the United States and in Ireland that the English nation is afraid of them both. They think that they have a hold on us, that we know it, and that we are beginning to suffer that knowledge to affect our general conduct and policy. Large numbers of Americans, who contrast the language of our press at the height of the civil war with the almost servile tone which it has assumed towards America and its institutions since the close of the struggle, and who dwell with natural satisfaction on the enormous and rapid development of military force which they were able to make under pressure, conclude that we are frightened. Many Irishmen draw a similar inference from the fact that the zeal of the Liberal party for the disestablishment of the Irish Church proceeds from the terror produced by the Fenian rising and the Clerkenwell explosion. The advent to power of Mr. Bright, with his strong American sympathies and his horror of war; the sentimental and philanthropic reputation of Mr. Gladstone, and in particular the feelings which he has so often expressed as to Irish misgovernment, and the importance of conciliating the feelings of the Irish; and, last of all, that most unhappy measure, the release of the Fenian prisoners, have gone far to produce in the minds of our many ill-wishers a conviction by no means unlike that which had so much effect upon the Emperor Nicholas fifteen years ago, that the spirit of the country has sunk, and that it is now much safer to insult us than it used to be. That under such circumstances we should meet with abundance of insults is only what was to have been expected. It is highly important to consider what amount of truth there is in this impression, and whether or not it is to be suffered to remain undisturbed. As to the first question, it is, we fear, impossible to affirm that the impression is altogether unfounded. It is a melancholy truth that we have been considerably frightened at the state of Ireland, at its relation to America, at the unexpected development of the military power and tastes of the United States, and at the feelings provoked by our mistake in giving our moral support to the wrong side in the civil war.

With regard to the Irish, again, many people in this country, some of them men in high authority, have most undoubtedly been frightened, not, as we pointed out the other day, at the prospect of being defeated by an Irish rebellion, but at the prospect of having to suppress it by force, such force being employed to defend some things which are distinctly indefensible. So far we must submit to the imputation of having been afraid. Unwelcome as the truth is, there is no good in denying it. The future, however, is still in our power, and the question whether the English nation ought to permit itself to be insulted is one which, when stated in plain terms, answers itself. Of course, no one would say yes to it, but there is considerable reason to fear that many people will give an answer which, though not an affirmative in terms, will have all the effect of one. They will seek, as cowards always do, to avoid the necessity of vindicating their character and position by denying that it has been attacked. They will try to extenuate the importance of such language as Mr. Sumner's, and to deny the significance of such acts as are continually taking place in Ireland. They will treat as an absurdity the notion that any one can suppose that the British nation is frightened, or act upon the supposition of the existence of such a feeling. In a word, they will do their best to induce us all to pocket the affronts put upon us, and to manage matters in such a way as to show as little as possible the nature of the load which we carry in our pockets. This is the well-established and well-understood procedure of every bully and coward who finds himself overmatched; and those who do not wish their country to play that part amongst the nations of the world would do well to consider how brave men usually act under difficulties. Whatever else they do, they invariably do three things—they acknowledge the existence of their difficulties, take their measure, and march straight up to them with a clear determination in their own minds as to the kind and degree of resistance which they mean to oppose to them. This is the proper course to take in the present instance. We ought clearly to acknowledge that there is danger, which under favorable circumstances would become pressing, of foreign war with the United States and of civil war in Ireland. It is also true that, except in so far as it puts us morally in a better position, our policy with regard to the Irish Church will for the moment rather aggravate than diminish these dangers. It will be attributed, and not quite incorrectly, to fear, and it will thus encourage our enemies. Unfortunate as this is, it is not, as we have already pointed out, an argument against the measure, though it certainly is a consideration which detracts from its value. With regard to the course to be taken for reasserting our position, we can speak only in very general terms. As to Ireland, we clearly ought to punish and suppress in the most determined and unqualified way every act or word which falls within the province of the criminal law; and we shall have abundant opportunities at no very distant date of showing clearly what it is which we do not mean to concede to priests on the one hand or to rebels on the other. With regard to America, mere violent language and outrageous demands made unofficially by individuals, however distinguished, call for no notice on the part of the nation at large. But the line of policy to be followed has the advantage of being perfectly clear, and Mr. Sumner's speech will at least enable our Government to draw it with the most unmistakable plainness. We ought to be willing and ready to discuss the question of individual losses immediately caused by any act which can be regarded as negligence on our part; but as to entertaining the question of paying general damages for recognizing the Confederates, we ought to be prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvantages. We may perhaps consider on some other occasion the more general remedies which the present state of things requires.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you ould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kep constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 14 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable three-story brick residence, No. 420 North Sixth street, below Noble street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased, viz.:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Sixth street, City of Philadelphia, at the distance of 76 feet northward from the north side of Willow street; containing in front on Sixth street 19 feet, and in depth westward of that breadth, between parallel lines, 106 feet 8 inches. Bounded northward by ground conveyed to Isaac Burkhardt, southward by a messuage and lot released to Joseph Moorehead and Elizabeth T., his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth T. in severalty, eastward by said Sixth street, and westward partly by ground released to Matthew Walker in severalty, and partly by the head of a four feet wide alley, laid out for the mutual use and accommodation of the lots of ground bounding thereon. Being the same premises which Harriet Walker, by indenture bearing date October 7, A. D. 1845, and recorded in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 55, page 79, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Wilson Jewell, M. D., in fee; together with the common use, right, and privilege of the said four feet wide alley, as a passage-way and water-course, at all times hereafter forever, excepting and reserving, nevertheless, unto the owners, tenants, and occupiers of the lots of ground bordering on the said four feet wide alley, the right and privilege of using a strip of ground in the southwesternmost corner of the said lot above described, of the width of two feet, east and west, by four feet, north and south, in connection with the remainder of the said alley, as and for an alley, passage-way, and water-course, at all times forever.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
CHARLOTTE M. JEWELL, Executrix.

N. B. The improvements are a modern three-story brick residence, with two-story back building; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, range, etc. Well suited for a physican, having been used as such for a number of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 17 19 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 7 West Side, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

The hero has returned to his companions at

MAISER'S SAFE STORE,
No. 434 RACE Street,

Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwflm

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 45

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,
(Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Gothe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3f

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 200 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,082,604 30.	
	Real Estate	20,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 84
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3356. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 53	116,563 72
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 13

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,
	James Long,
	James Hunter,
	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 3m

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869.....479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Anderson,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Caillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for

THE REDUNDANCY OF WOMEN.

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. W. R Greg has published a short pamphlet, compressing into a few pages an argument upon that great question of the day, What are we to do with our women? No one will be disposed to deny the importance of the problem, or the urgent need of treating it in a rational manner. For the most part the various agitators who enlarge upon the subject are given to the sentimental or rhetorical point of view. They wax eloquent upon the evils which result from the exclusion of women from the elevating and humanizing influences of English elections; or they denounce the frivolous luxury of our upper classes; or they paint the delicious repose of mind to be found within the walls of a convent; or they describe a happy millennium when ladies will compete with men for success in the learned professions. All these modes of attacking the question may be legitimate—and we have no objection to the expenditure of any quantity of eloquence, so long as an audience can be obtained—but for the most part they have the disadvantage of leading to no very definite result. We have an uncomfortable suspicion that a great deal of satire will have to be expended before women cease to be extravagant; and we doubt whether admitting ladies to a general scramble with the stronger sex will necessarily make them either better or happier. The first requisite for an intelligent discussion is to understand, as precisely as possible, what is the evil to which this chorus of lamentation is owing, and we may then form some guess as to the working of the proposed remedies. Mr. Greg's argument has the merit of suggesting one cause which, if by no means adequate to account for the whole evil, is at least a very efficient one so far as it goes. He starts from statistics supplied by the Registrar-General, which afford a good tangible basis for argument. According to the report of that authority, in 1851 there were in Great Britain, out of every 100 women above 20 years of age, 57 wives, 13 widows, and 30 spinsters. In England and Wales, the whole number of women between 20 and 40 was a little under 3,000,000; and of these 1,284,000 were unmarried. After making allowance for the excess of women above men in the whole population, and assuming that a good many of these 1,248,000 would marry, Mr. Greg calculates that there are at least 750,000 unmarried women who would not of themselves have chosen a single life. Exact statistics are not ascertainable in problems of this delicate kind; but we may safely say that there is a multitude of women—to be counted by the hundred thousand—who could not marry if they would. This, according to Mr. Greg, is the anomaly which it is our business to cure.

Now, as we shall presently remark, we cannot take this for a complete account of the difficulty. There are many other causes which probably concur in producing a certain discontent in the female mind. Political economists and statisticians are apt to assume too easily that all the evils of human society are to be explained by a few tables of figures and ingenious sums in the rule of three. Yet the facts noticed are not the less important; and it can hardly be doubted, both that there is a considerable excess of unmarried women, and that such an excess is certain to produce some very serious evils. Women would in all probability insist upon having souls, and occasionally meddling with politics, even if a spinster after twenty were as great a rarity as the Nova Scotia giantess. The great social changes which are daily taking place would affect the position and sentiments of women even if the proportion between the numbers of the sexes were constantly adjusted with mathematical nicety. But some of the greatest existing difficulties are aggravated, if not entirely produced, by this simple fact that the supply of the female sex enormously exceeds the demand; and if that could be remedied, the remaining questions might be adjusted with a better prospect of speedy success. Such a very practical and tangible evil naturally intensifies any dissatisfaction founded upon other grounds of complaint.

How, then, is the surplus female population of these islands to be absorbed? What are we to do with this army of spinsters, whose enforced celibacy is an evil at once to themselves and to society? The answer, according to Mr. Greg, is tolerably plain. In the first place, the normal proportions have been very much disturbed in England by emigration. Therefore we should export our surplus of women to places where there is a surplus of men. This will take off, say, a third of our female supernumeraries. Another third may continue to be properly employed, as at present, in domestic service. The task of disposing of the remaining third is more difficult. The removal of their sisters will doubtless make their labor more highly prized, and lead to a considerable improvement in their general position. But, to secure a thorough remedy, luxury must be discouraged, and marriage rendered more attractive to both sexes.

To prove the advantage of emigration, Mr. Greg calculates that in the United States and the English colonies there is a deficiency of women above twenty amounting to over 400,000. There are indeed certain special difficulties in this case beyond those which attend all plans of emigration. Thus, for example, it is perfectly true that there is an excess of men in the United States, but this excess only exists in the more newly settled States. In Massachusetts, for example, in 1860 there was an excess of women over men of about 40,000 in a population of 1,200,000; whilst in California, at the same time, there were only 105,000 women to 270,000 men. A female emigration to California would undoubtedly be a great blessing to the country; but the emigrants must be prepared to encounter hardships which are sufficient to deter the women of the Eastern States. A governess in San Francisco would probably have a good time of it, and, if so disposed, would find a very favorable marriage-market; but it is not every woman who would be prepared to take up her abode at the diggings, and to run the risk of being scalped and converted into an Indian squaw. In short, it is obvious that such an emigration, though corresponding to a very real need, would require most careful supervision. The solution of the problem carried out by Mr. Brigham Young, and stamped with the approval of Captain Burton, does not quite meet the prejudices of European society, or it would be the most direct remedy for the existing evils. This, however, being out of the question, so far as a Government scheme of emigration is concerned, there must be a considerable doubt as to the possibility of exporting our female population in anything like the numbers requisite to meet Mr. Greg's suggestion. If we could set down half a million English women within a very limited period in Canada and Australia, it is possible that the colonial demand for so desirable a commodity would be a good deal more than satisfied. The difficulties which obstruct emigration generally would be felt with tenfold force in an emigration of so peculiar a character. No one can doubt that, within certain limits, the emigration of women, as was proved on a small scale by Mrs. Chisholm's exertions, is a most desirable thing, but the question of how far it can be extended is by no means simple, and is part of a wider inquiry than can be touched upon in this place.

Mr. Greg, indeed, admits that, under all conceivable circumstances, a further remedy would be required; and this remedy, when we look into it, is little less than a general reformation of the public morality. If men would cease to be vicious, and women to be frivolous; if we did not insist upon butlers and footmen, costly and tedious dinner parties, and visits to expensive watering places; if ladies of fashion would imitate the *demimonde* "in its attractive and not in its repellant features, in its ease and simplicity, not in its boldness or its license of look and speech," why, then, women would be a great deal better off. In a proper state of society nearly everybody ought to marry; and if people in England were content to live as simply and economically as they do in Germany and Switerland, half the men who are now repelled from matrimony by a fear of the expense might help to reduce the terrible surplus of unmarried females. This is a well-known expedient of moral writers. They point out some great evil, and then propose by way of remedy that human nature should be changed. Much harm is caused in England by the national habit of intoxication, and reformers suggest, with the air of original discoverers, that everybody should become sober. The suggestion is admirable, if rather obvious; but unluckily it only leads to the further question, how are drunkards to be induced to become sober? Society is undoubtedly over-luxurious in many ways; we spend a great deal more than people do abroad without securing more real comfort or even elegance; wastefulness has long been one of our most marked national vices; and when it is combined with a singular want of taste, the results are not edifying. A good many young men are, we may believe, deterred from marriage by the fear of expenses which, under a better sytem, would be unnecessary. What is the cure for these tolerably notorious evils? Mr. Greg recommends us to be simple and economical, but are we more likely to be so because Mr. Greg recommends it? Clergymen have preached, and journalists have been satirical, and reformers eloquent, but the evil persists and even increases. As wealth accumulates luxury does not tend to fall off, and even a distinct demonstration of the resulting evils will fail to check so deeply seated a tendency. Where are we to find the necessary leverage for upsetting an abuse which has been the topic of declamation for centuries? And here occurs an additional complication, which Mr. Greg does not mention. The young men who will not marry because they prefer a club life are, after all, a small minority of the population. The class from which they spring contributes a fraction, numerically trifling, though socially conspicuous, of the great army of spinsters; and there is another evil precisely the opposite of that which he denounces. Reckless marriages produce a surplus population, from which the men are drafted off by emigration. The pauperized class multiplies without forethought, and fills our streets with women to whom a decent household is an impossibility, and who swell the ranks of the vicious classes. The unfortunate governesses who excite Mr. Greg's commiseration are frequently the daughters of the well-known curate who marries and has ten children on a hundred a year. The sons go to the colonies, or find some sort of occupation at home, and the daughters are left to swell the competition and beat down the value of feminine labor. If our population increased as slowly as that of France, there would be less surplus labor, and consequently the most helpless part would not be left behind as a residuum to subsist upon charity, or hardly-earned wages, or worse. We have no desire to defend the luxurious habits of the upper classes, which may probably do something to make marriage less common; but if everybody took Mr. Greg's advice to-morrow, and young aristocrats supported families upon £300 a year, it would not follow that our women would be less redundant. The first result would be an increase of the population, which in a very short time would add still more unemployed females to the existing crowds.

Mr. Greg is too good a political economist not to admit the influence of this cause. In fact, it falls in only too easily with the other influence upon which he has mainly dwelt. A grievous want of prudence and self-restraint causes the population to multiply unduly, and forces a number of persons, either because they are absolutely poor, or because they can't get as much as their habits demand, to be thrown into a dependent position. If we all clutch too greedily at any enjoyment which comes within our reach, a good many will be thrust on one side, and the weaker sex will naturally get the worst of it. The remedy, to come back to that question, must be sought in the agencies, religious, moral, and intellectual, which we may hope are gradually improving civilization, and may some day introduce a less reckless love of display in the higher classes and more self-restraint in the lowest. Subsidiary remedies, such as emigration, may do something, and are worth more careful thought than has been given to them. But we must look for a more radical cure in the gradual extension of education in its highest and widest sense, and especially in anything which tends to make women, without losing their feminine qualities, more rational and less hopelessly childish. How that is to be done is, we need hardly say, a very wide question, and the value of such observations as those which Mr. Greg has published lies chiefly in the assistance which they give to obtaining public recognition of the greatness of the task to be undertaken.

A Model English Banking Company.

A further contribution to the history of Barned's Banking Company has been published in the shape of a report drawn up by the creditors' representatives—Messrs. A. Ashton, G. Bahr, and T. Cope. It appears that of the 40,000 shares orginally issued, only 14,000 were taken by *bona fide* shareholders, the remaining 26,000 standing in the "names of adventurers, speculators, and clerks without means or resources." The £40 call has produced £352,500, but nothing whatever has yet been obtained in respect of 12,300 shares, representing £492,000, the holders of which are stated to be mostly absentees or nominees. A statement of the liabilities and assets of Mr. L. B. Mozley shows that the former amounted to £340,728, and the latter to £70: those of Mr. C. F. Mozley to £19,640 and £132 respectively; while the liabilities of Mr. Charles Mozley are put down at £230,304, and the assets are estimated at £23,000. The framers of the report complain that soon after the stoppage of the bank Messrs. Mozley and their friends were permitted to execute deeds, thus stifling investigation, and also notice the fact that on the very day that the bank stopped Messrs. Mozley appear in the cash book as having drawn £1000 "for their quarter's services in the management of the bank." With regard to the issue of liquidation, it is stated that it was estimated the assets would realize £850,000, but a sum of only about £160,000 has yet been obtained.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight, and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
2 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at

REASONABLE RATES. 20sw26trp

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:19 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:00 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:20 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 20, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE.....Ducheme.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Dan

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CARTE.

Fish, Flesh, and Fowl—The Diet of the Vegetarian—The Toothsome Dishes which Grace our Tables.

Spring time is declining to its close. May—the sewery month—has already given to the grateful air more than half her fragrance. That's a pretty way of regarding the season; but there's another way more sensible, at any rate more stomachic, and by their stomachs men are ruled. For a recreation, spend half an hour to-morrow in any of our markets, and we warrant that you will experience that partly pleasurable, partly tantalizing sensation which we designate by the expression "my mouth waters." Everybody knows what that means—everybody will appreciate it—for everybody has felt it. The hey-day of the epicure has commenced. The canned fruits and compressed vegetables of winter have yielded place to the fresh, juicy, and tempting products of the river and the field. A sight of the esculent delicacies spread in such profusion on the stalls of all our markets is enough to make any man rub his hands in satisfaction. We pity the dyspeptic chap who wouldn't make such a gesture. Why, what poor man, though he knows his purse too scant to purchase, but feels the better for even a glance at the appetizing array, or a whiff of its ravishing scent? And then the way the farmers have of displaying their greens is aggravating in the extreme. See how nicely, artistically, and adroitly they arrange their peas, strawberries, and watercresses upon the stalls. Those fellows have nothing to learn in their business. The strings of what purse but open involuntarily at the mute suggestion of the things they expose? We don't know what kind of a market old Epicurus attended, but we do know that had he lived in the present age, and in the city of Philadelphia, and had the opportunity of visiting our markets, he would have clasped his hands on his stomach, and, inspired by the spectacle, given *impromptu* to the world an immortal song. He would have sung the praises of the American cabbage, the American shad, and the American chicken, and wanted no better theme. But Epicurus is gone. Who can point us to his like? Our stalls must go unsung, but then they will not go unsought. What shall we say of that sublime dish, lamb and mint sance, with its delicious accompaniment of peas? And then the asparagus. It would be difficult to say whether it ought to rank with the peas; but one could easily

"Decide, without great wrong to either,
It is much better to have both than neither."

Summer cabbages, Bermuda potatoes, Bermuda onions, spinach, lettuce, Boston cucumbers (tomatoes are rather scarce as yet), parsley, leeks, shallots, string beans, water-cresses, radishes, all these are in season, and all have a delightful air of country freshness and a pleasant odor of mother earth that is quite refreshing. Besides, too, what hungry thoughts a one whose plethoric purse affords him the comfortable assurance that he may reduce these agreeable visions to actual experience. But what would be these vegetable luxuries without their appropriate accompaniments—fish, flesh, and fowl? Vegetables are undoubtedly necessary elements of good living, but after all they are only secondary. Your vegetarian philosopher—a man generally with a sour tooth—may vaunt himself as long as he chooses upon the excellence of bran and greens; but who is there able to extract "blood from a turnip?" You might as well attempt to reduce a cobble-stone to the consistence of an apple-dumpling, or delude yourself with the notion that a boot-top could be fried as tender as a sirloin steak. Old BenFranklin—and he is good authority, too—tried vegetarianism for awhile, but soon returned to his mutton with a vengeance, for he became so ravenous by abstinence that he ate a whole leg of it at one sitting. The fole wing stanzas of some carnivorous humorist seem *apropos*:—

"There was Graham, a patron of squashes and bran—
He whose Christian name was Sylvester;
He was pale, slight, and dry—quite a gravyless man
Was this fanatic roast beef detester.

"He delighted in biscuit, he doated on rice,
And all meats did forever aside throw;
And averred that carnivorous tastes were a vice—
In the midst of his triumphs died though."

A word now about fish. That, you know, heads the trio of fish, flesh, and fowl. Salmon can be had now in the Farmers' Market for about forty cents per pound—of a flavor, too, to make your hair curl. Brook trout is somewhere near the same price, and everybody votes trout splendid eating, though there be many, of whom we are one, that think it better fun to get them under one's waistband than to get under the water after them in some hole of the creek. Salmon, trout, and shad—yes, we must not forget shad, one of the best fish in the market—their condition is A No. 1. Some people imagine shad the chief, and perhaps they are not far wrong. So far as our Delaware shad are concerned, where can they be caught better? The flesh of them is so appetizing that you forget to swear at the little bones. That's saying a good deal in their praise. We saw some on a stall in the market that would make a *bon vivant's* eyes dance. Beauties they were, fresh taken from the water, and their sheeny sides glittered like silver. What language is adequate to describe the surpassing flavor of this noble fish? People who form their ideas of the flavor of this fish from the specimens caught in the Connecticut and North rivers, have no conception of what shad is. The finny monarch of the Delaware as much surpasses his brother of the North or Connecticut rivers in flavor as he does in size and beauty. To compare the two is to liken Hyperion to a Satyr. From 40 to 60 cents apiece is about the average for this kind of shad. Sea-bass are just beginning to come into market. They are worth an average of 15 cents a pound. There are some fine large blackfish in market just now, worth from 12 to 15 cents a pound. Green turtle is selling at from 15 to 25 cents a pound. The fresh mackerel are in splendid condition now, and look tempting enough with their livid black stripes on a white silver ground.

Flesh comes next. The most succulent and juicy in the market just now is spring lamb. You can buy a quarter of one—so tender that it will melt in your mouth—for $2 or $2·50. The prices of veal vary very much—ranging from 20 to 30 cents a pound. Beef and mutton not being delicacies of any particular season, it is unnecessary to speak of them. Game is quite plenty. English snipe, from New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, are worth $4·50 per dozen; plover same price; yellow-legged snipe, from New Jersey, same price; squabs, $6 per dozen; Teal duck, 75 cents a pair; Mallard duck, $1·50 a pair. Fowls are also very plenty. Spring chickens are worth from $1·50 to $3 a pair, and Bucks county and Long Island fowls 25 and 30 cents a pound.

The following is a fair outline of prices for the delicacies named in the Farmers' Market:—Asparagus, 25 cents a bunch; strawberries, from 45 to 65 cents a box; peas, 25 cents a half peck; shad, from 25 cents upwards to 60 cents apiece; spring chickens, from $1·50 to $2·75 per pair; quarter of spring lamb, $2 to $2·50; new potatoes (Bermuda), 75 cents to $1 per half peck; tomatoes, 60 to 80 cents a quart; spinach, 20 to 25 cents a half peck; water-cresses, 3 to 5 cents a bunch; cauliflower, from 50 to 75 cents a head; lettuce, from 5 to 10 cents a head; radishes, from 5 to 10 cents a bunch; salmon, 40 cents a pound; veal, 25 to 30 cents a pound.

And the voice of the strawberry woman is heard on the streets. We well-nigh forgot that. She shrieked in our ear the other morning with a tone as sweet and lively as a locomotive whistle, but the words she uttered, "Strawberries—oh! oh! oh" were so suggestive that we forgave her. The fruit, however, is not yet very plenty in the markets, neither are the vendors of it on the streets. Persons of moderate incomes must be content to wait a little longer, till the Amazonian army of shrill-voiced Teutons and Celts proclaim their full advent in the streets with the familiar cry, and bring the plump and luscious fruit to our doors. Who can tell all the edible virtues of strawberries? They well deserve the rapturous encomiums that have been bestowed upon them by the poets of all nations where the fruit is grown, and a "dish of ripe strawberries smothered wid crame" is indubitably one of the most delicious *bonnes bouches* that ever tickled the palate of a voluptuary. Alas! that the strawberry should be such a transient blessing, but

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;
All that's sweet was made
But to be lost when sweetest."

The fruiterers on Chesnut street have for some time past displayed the juicy cones in their windows, well knowing that it is impossible for the public to avoid entering their establishments in which the fruit is set forth in such tempting array, and that once in they are not proof against the allurements of those rosy beauties. Pineapples are in season, and there is an abundance of them just now. Prices range from fourteen to twenty dollars per hundred. The Messina orange is also at its ripest and juiciest, and costs from seven to eight dollars a box.

FAIRMOUNT PARK ITEMS.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning policemen Nos. 3 and 7 of the Night Park Guard arrested James Boyd, Joseph Randall, and Sarah Sickle for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the park. They were all locked up in the Fifteenth Ward Station. At the hearing before Alderman Pancoast, yesterday, an additional charge of conspiring to make drunk a young girl, aged thirteen years, who resides in the southeastern section of the city, was preferred against them. It seems that the intended victim had spent the day, with her mother, at Engel & Wolff's farm, and towards evening the mother left the daughter in charge of Sarah. The little thing was induced to drink some liquor, from which she became insensible. The two were held to answer at Court.

Alderman Hutchinson yesterday fined a man named Lewis for carrying a loaded pistol and discharging the same at the birds in the park, thereby endangering the lives of visitors.

James Newkumet has also been fined by Alderman Pancoast for fast and reckless driving through the park.

AN ALUMNI MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the alumni of Union College, Schenectady, New York, resident in Philadelphia and vicinity, was held on Monday evening last in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. On motion of Mr. J. R. Sypher, the meeting was called to order, and temporary officers elected—General E. W. Sturtevant, President; Hon. George D. Horner and A. Watson Atwood, Esq., Secretaries. An eloquent and fervent prayer was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Riddle.

General Horatio Hubbell, of the class of 1818, then delivered a lengthy and very interesting address on the subject of collegiate education. He said that there was not a college in the United States that had the opportunity that Union College has of commencing the system in vogue in German universities. Instead of "Union" having 150,000 volumes in the library, it ought to have a million. His address was full of point, and had great weight with the meeting.

He was followed by the Rev. Robert C. Matlack, in the same strain. Dr. Matlack said that Union College had given more practical men to the country than all the rest of the colleges together, and followed up the assertion by proof, instancing a long line of Secretaries of the United States, Cabinet officers, Governors of States, eminent Generals, and one half the Bishops now in the Episcopal Church, to say nothing of judges and lawyers.

Rev. Dr. Warriner then spoke of the old reminiscences and remembrances of "Old Union;" of the garden of "Captain Jack," of the woods, and the vales of the Mohawk, and the fair daughters of "Dorp," many of whom were now happy wives and mothers, because "Old Union" had been set down in their midst.

Dr. Rudder made an eloquent address, full of wit and point; he was succeeded by Messrs. Pinkerton, Seybert, Sypher, and Senator Horner.

Letters were read from many eminent graduates who could not be present, and the names of Seward, Governor Hoffman, Generals Halleck and Butterfield, Bishop Potter, President Coppee, and others, produced much feeling.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers for the current year:—President, General John F. Hartranft; vice-presidents, John V. Rice, Rev. Dr. Rudder, General Hubbell, Rev. Dr. Reed and Hon. George D. Horner, of New Jersey; recording secretary, A. Watson Atwood, Esq.; treasurer, J. E. Roberts, M. D.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Dr. Matlack. Executive committee, J. R. Sypher, General Sturtevant, J. J. Pinkerton, J. J. Siebert, C. E. Dana.

Resolutions were passed to give a dinner annually to the alumni and invited guests, the first to be at the Continental in December next. The meeting then adjourned.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—The show window of the jewelry store of Charles Liggins, at No. 1046 North Second street, in this city, was smashed on the 10th of March last, by some daring thieves, and $3000 worth of jewelry of various kinds stolen. A few days ago, Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct police of New York city, learned that nearly $1200 worth of rings, a portion of the property stolen from the Philadelphia store, had been purchased by Judah Boas, keeping an establishment at No. 301 Bowery, in New York. Mr. Liggins was informed of this fact by Captain Jourdan, and on Monday last proceeded to the latter city, and made an affidavit before Justice Hogan, reciting the fact of the robbery, also the information received from Captain Jourdan. A search warrant was granted by the magistrate, and yesterday Detective Wooldridge searched the store of Boas, and found there $180 worth of the stolen rings. These were seized, and Boas taken into custody. When taken before the magistrate, counsel for the prisoner said that he could prove that the rings were purchased by Boas on a day prior to the robbery. Mr. Liggins pointed out on the rings his private trade mark. Boas was then committed to await an examination.

THE MEETING held at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church last evening was entirely harmonious, and promises to result in the entire payment of the debt. A committee was appointed to confer with the Rev. Dr. Willits, the pastor, "and endeavor, through divine aid, to induce him to withdraw his resignation and devise means, through the help of the Holy Spirit, whereby the debt of the church may be liquidated during the next year or two, the spiritual condition of the church improved, and its Christian influence, missionary labors, charity and benevolence greatly enlarged and extended." Subscriptions were made conditioned upon the payment of the whole debt, amounting to $11,110. The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, to hear the report of the committee. We rejoice at this result. The entire proceedings were characterized by harmony and good feeling, and we predict that West Arch will soon be relieved of all her financial embarrassments, and be productive of great good to the community.

POLICE NEWS.—Mayor Fox has issued an order setting apart to-morrow for listening to the applicants for police honors of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth wards.

Hugh Harkins, recently assigned to duty in the Fifth district, has been dismissed the service, on the allegation of having served out a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The following appointments were announced this morning:—Fourth district, John Carrigan; Seventh district, Godfrey Bauer; Sixth district, Edward F. McMahon; Fourteenth district, Philip Nichols, William Elderton, Charles C. Worrell, and Samuel Goodfellow; Sixteenth district, James Shields and P. F. Corcoran.

MILL BURNED AT NORRISTOWN.—The roofing paper mill owned by John W. Dixon, at Norristown, was totally destroyed by fire at half-past 10 o'clock last night. It is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion among a lot of oily matter which had been deposited on the premises. The loss is about $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000, principally in Philadelphia offices.

THE NEW DOG POUND.—The new dog pound which was authorized by Councils has been erected on Corinthian avenue, above Brown street, and was opened to-day for the reception of captured animals. The hours for redeeming them have been fixed from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HEAVY HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday the residence of Mrs. Nausbaum, No. 847 N. Eighth street, was broken into and ransacked from top to bottom. The thieves carried off pearls, diamonds, rings, etc., valued at between one and two thousand dollars.

A YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPER.—Charles Walls, ten years of age, yesterday went into a beer saloon on Front street, above Jefferson, and attempted to rob the till. He was captured in the act, and held for trial by Alderman Eggleton.

WASH CLOTHES THIEF.—Henry O'Neill yesterday was taken into custody, with a quantity of wash clothes in his possession, which he had taken from a yard of a house on South street, above Seventh. He was committed by Alderman Bonsall for trial.

ROBBERY.—At ten o'clock last night, the tobacco store of George Fite, No. 725 Market street, was entered by prying open the back shutters. Five dollars in small change were taken from the drawers.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending May 15, 1869.....$18,922·71
Previous in 1869.....70,449·36

Total in 1869.....$89,372·07
To same period in 1868.....31,177·66

Increase in 1869.....$58,191·41

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE. Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
mwa3m PHILADELPHIA

CROQUET CROQUET! CROQUET!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
5 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
5 18 5t rp BELOW ARCH STREET.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Explosion in the Pension Bureau—Nobody Seriously Hurt—Banks Designated as National Depositories—The Assistant Treasuryships.

Sailing of Minister Motley from New York—Instruction to Minister Howard—Naval Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

National Depositories.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Boutwell has commenced the revision of banks designated as national depositories. Under the law of the last session they will be reduced fully one-half. The act of Congress provides that no national bank shall be selected as a depository in localities where a sub-treasury exists, but the Secretary has ascertained that the business of the Government cannot be conducted efficiently with the limited means of the Sub-Treasury, and he will designate one or more banks in the principal cities as Government depositories. A large number of changes will be made, and some banks now used as Government depositories will be discontinued, and others in the same localities selected.

Explosion in the Pension Office.

An explosion occurred this morning about half-past 8 o'clock in the office of Hon. Henry Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, slightly injuring Alexander Hamilton, the assistant engineer of the building. The explosion was caused by a defective gas-pipe, which had been leaking during the night, and Hamilton, upon entering the room, struck a match to discover the leak, when the explosion took place, completely demolishing the windows and one door, setting fire to the curtains and clearing the woodwork. The fire was extinguished before anything of importance was destroyed, though several hundred dollars will be required to repair the damage.

Hon. S. S. Fisher,

Commissioner of Patents, has just decided an important interference case for letters patent for self-cancelling stamps, the parties being S. M. Clark, late Chief of the Printing Bureau at the Treasury Department, and A. C. Fletcher of New York city, both parties claiming priority in these inventions, which are similar. The committee, after examining all the evidence produced, decides in favor of Mr. Clark, and letters patent will be issued to him.

Decoration Day.

Secretary Boutwell to-day gave permission to the employes of the Treasury to attend the decoration ceremonies of soldiers' graves at Arlington on the 29th inst.

Hon. William A. Howard.

the new Minister to China, has received his instructions, and leaves to-morrow for New York, whence he will sail for Europe on his way to China. Mr. Howard has secured promises from the President and Secretary of State to enlarge and extend the mission to a par with the British mission in China.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, has been appointed one of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy.

Transferred.

Charles J. Pettit, clerk in the Navy Department, has resigned and been transferred as Secretary to the Pacific squadron.

Commissioner Delano Returned.

Commissioner Delano has returned to Washington, and was engaged in the performance of his official duties this morning.

Conscience Money.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning from Newark, N. J., enclosing the sum of $55·25 conscience money.

Accounts to be Examined.

The President has appointed F. A. Starring Agent of the United States to examine the accounts of the Consular offices.

Another Assistant Treasurer.

Charles Clinton has been appointed Treasurer of the Branch Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans.

Naval Orders.

Rear-Admiral Montgomery has been detached from the command of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, New York, on the 10th of July, and placed on waiting orders. Commodore James R. McKinstry relieves Montgomery.

Ensign Sidney A. Simons has been ordered to the Lancaster.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having filed in the Department of the Interior an affidavit showing the completion and equipment, as required by law, of eighty-six miles of railroad and telegraph, commencing at the one thousandth mile-post of that company's road west of Omaha, and terminating at the one thousand and eighty-sixth mile-post at Promontory Summit, the Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Commissioners, Messrs. Warren, Morris, and Wilson, to examine and report upon the same.

Inspector of Cigars!

Mr. William T. Harvey, a third-class clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and will be appointed Inspector of Cigars for the port of New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Minister Motley's Departure—The Metropolitan Board of Police.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Mr. Motley sails to-day.

The canal-boat A. Lincoln, with 11,000 bushels of oats, has arrived from Oswego, being the first arrival of the season.

The Metropolitan Board of Police organized to-day, with Bosworth (Democrat) President, and Smith (Republican) Secretary.

The body of Deputy Sheriff John Hart, who has been missing for a month, was found in East river to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Cotton quiet at 28. Flour dull and demand light; Howard street superfine, $5·25@$6; do. extra, $6·25@8; do. family, $8@10; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@8·25; do. family, $9·50@11·25; Western superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $8@$15. Wheat dull; choice Valley red, $2·10. Corn dull; prime white, 81@82c.; yellow, 82@84c. Oats dull at 76@78c. for heavy, and 70@74c. for light. Rye nominal at $1·35@1·45. Whisky firm and scarce; sales at $1. Provisions firmer, but unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales. Flour, prices favors buyers, but are without decided change; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat heavy; sales of 5000 bushels Canada white $1·87½; red Southern, $1·55. Corn heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 74@85c. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 28,000 bushels at 78c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $31·25. Lard firm at 18½@18¾c. Whisky firm at 98c.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Second Day's Session of the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The Grand Lodge met at 9 o'clock. About six hundred persons were present. The roll was called, and three hundred and sixty representatives answered to their names. The Grand Master made the following appointments:—Grand Marshal, Robert L. Bodine; Grand Conductor, Theodore Cornman; Grand Guardian, H. P. Kinnear; Grand Herald, Augustus Pfaff. Finance Committee, Steadman, Taylor, and Huhn. The Finance Committee's report was read, and the recommendation considered on the suggestion to fix the per capita tax at ten cents. A lively debate arose, and after efforts to postpone or amend, the report was finally adopted by a large majority. A special committee on the appeal of Crystal Fount Lodge from the decision of the appeal board submitted a majority report sustaining the lodge, and a minority report recommending the dismissal of the appeal. A very spirited debate arose, lasting nearly two hours, which finally resulted in the adoption of the minority report, the case thus going against Crystal Fount Lodge. The special order for the afternoon is the proposed plan for an asylum.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Old Convict Rearrested.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 19.—A man named George Dixon, alias John Williams, was arrested in this city last night by Officers Davis and McLaughlin, of the Thirty-second Precinct, New York police, assisted by the local police. Williams was tried and convicted in New Jersey, in 1866, for murder and highway robbery, but in some way escaped the gallows and was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison at Trenton. During a fire in the building he escaped and came to this city last March, and has since worked steadily as a journeyman carpenter. He was arrested in bed, and, being a powerful man, made a desperate resistance.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Express Messenger Robbed of $9000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The delivery messenger of Harnden's Express Company, named Patterson, went into Bogus place, No. 16 North Charles street, this morning, to deliver what purported to be a package of money directed to parties occupying the office, when two men fell upon and gagged him, drew a bag over his head, and robbed him of packages containing $9000. The affair occurred about 9 o'clock. The messenger was somewhat hurt by rough handling. The robbers escaped with all the money. The messenger thinks he can identify one of them. Both are strangers.

DISASTER.

The Steamer Yi Destroyed by Fire—Four Lives Lost.

Relative to the loss of this vessel on the La Plata river, South America, on the 13th of March, the Boston *Traveller* says:—

We are pained to announce that the news is fully confirmed in all its details. This fine steamer, which was built in East Boston by Messrs. McKay & Aldus at an expense of $200,000, was burned to the water's edge on the night of March 13, and four men of her crew perished in her. Among them was Mr. Everett Coffin, of Nantucket, a young man of about twenty-five years of age. He served his time as a machinist with Messrs. McKay & Aldus, and went in the Yi as an oiler. We knew him, and can say that he was a young man of much promise, upright in all his dealings, well educated, strictly moral, and with ambition enough to work his way upward in the world. His parents reside in Nantucket, but he has two brothers and several other friends who now reside in East Boston. Those who worked with him speak of him with feelings of deep sympathy, for he was a great favorite with his fellow-workmen. We have not yet heard the names of those who perished with him, and do not even know whether they were Americans; but this we may safely say—that they have left behind some one who loved them, and who are, therefore, entitled to our sympathy.

HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR.,
JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.
5 15 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAIN FOR THE SEASHORE

On and after Sunday next, May 23, the Mail train for Atlantic City will
Leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
D. H. MUNDY,
5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PENNYPOT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

COUNTRY BOARDING.—CHESNUT Springs, near Willow Grove Station (on Chesnut Hill Railway), will open in June. For terms inquire of Mrs. BROOKE, No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 5 18 3t*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Changes in the Internal Revenue Department—Reported Quarrel Between the President and Stewart—Commercial Statistics.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold, Stock, and Market Produce Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Internal Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department was at his office to-day. A large number of removals and appointments will be made in that Bureau during the present week.

Virginia Politics.

Lewis McKenzie, President of the London and Hampshire Railroad Company has come, out as independent conservative Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia, in opposition to W. D. Wallach, formerly editor of the *Star* in this city, and Major Whittlesey, of the Virginia *State Journal*.

Commercial Information.

A condensed statement just completed of vessels entered and cleared, taken from reports of collectors of customs, shows a total during 1868 of 10,094 American vessels and 17,875 foreign vessels entered, and 9858 American vessels and 18,143 foreign vessels cleared. During 1869 domestic exports from Atlantic ports reached $356,647,725; specie exported, $651,942·24. From Pacific ports, valued in specie, domestic exports, $12,968,445; specie exports, $6,536,857. In the same year the value of merchandise and bullion imported amounted to $381,336,657.

Grant and Stewart.

It is understood here that a quarrel has ensued between Grant and A. T. Stewart, in consequence of Grant's persistent refusal to allow Stewart to control the patronage of any New York city offices.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Gold continues firm at the highest figure, caused by the sudden advance of 3 per cent. on the announcement of the failure of Schepeler & Co. on Monday last. There is no prospect of a decline in price, and there is scarcely any short interest in market; gold opening at 142, fell off ¾; again rallied and has fluctuated during the morning between 141⅝ and 141¾. Cash gold abundant; transactions from 5 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Stocks, both express and miscellaneous, are also at an advanced figure and will continue; most railroad stocks are in advance of their legitimate appreciation; quotations similar to closing ones of yesterday. A sudden reaction is expected at an early day. There is little disposition to sell short. Great apprehension of a sudden change is felt.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Flour market steady for low grades and dull and heavy for other kinds; sales 6000 bbls., at $5·65@5·90 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra do.; $6·35@6·50 for choice State; $5·65@5·90 for superfine Western; $6@6·90 for extra Western; $6·28@6·70 for round hoop Ohio; and $6·75@7·40 for trade brands. Southern dull and lower; sales, 350 bbls.; $6·50@6·95 for common to fair extra, and $7@12 for good to choice extra. California Flour dull and heavy; sales of 150 sacks at $6·25@9·40. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 100 bbls. at $4·75@7. Corn Meal dull and nominal. Wheat a shade firmer for spring; sales, 12,000 bushels; $1·40 for No. 2 spring, delivered, and $1·62 for amber Canada. Corn heavy and lower; sales 39,000 bushels, at 78@86c. for new mixed Western. Rye dull and drooping. Barley Malt quiet. Oats more active and lower; sales 54,000 bushels, at 76½@77 for Western, afloat.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	184½	West. Union Tel.	43⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Toledo and Wabash.	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	71¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¾	Adams Express.	61¼
Chi. and W. W. pref.	103¾	Wells, Fargo.	34⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	126	United States.	65⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	154	Tennessee 6s.	65⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	94⅝	Gold.	143½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000	Leh 6s, '84	83¾	500 sh	Reading	48¾
$10000	U S 10-40s	110¼	100	do.	48⅝
$3000	Alle City 4s	65	700	do.	48⅛
$1000	City 6s, Old	97⅜	200	do.	48⅛
	lots	97¾	100	do.	48½
$800	do. New	101⅞	100	do.	48¾
$1000	Bel & Del 3m.	80	100	do.	48¾
24 sh	Penna. allot's.	57½	100	do.	48¾
11	do allotm's.	57¾	100	do.	48¾
375	do allotm's.	57¾	400	do.	48⅝
300	do	58	200	do.	48¾
180	do	58	1800	do.	48⅝
22	do	57⅝	200	do.	48⅝
300	do	58	100	do.	48¾
100	do	58	100	do.	48¾
100	do	57¾	100	do.	48¾
91	do allotm's.	57¾	100	do.	48⅝
5 sh	Consol'n Bk.	43½	300	do.	48⅝
100 sh	Hestonville.	12¾	100	do.	48⅝
39 sh	Cam & A.	128¾	100	do.	48⅝
200 sh	Read R.	48¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$14000	Leh gold 1s.	97¼	100 sh	Read.	48⅝
$3000	do.	97¾	100	do.	48⅝
$9000	do.	97¾	200	do.	48⅝
$5000	do.	97¾	400	do.	48½
$1000	Leh R loan.	86¼	18 sh	C & Am R.	129
$3000	City 6s, New.	101¾	200 sh	Oil C. & A R.	
$3000	do. Old.	97¾		lots.	36¾
100 sh	Penna.	58	200 sh	Big Mount.	6
200	do.	58½			

AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans' Also, Large Lima, Giant White Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S,
Seed Growers and Dealers,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.
Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S EIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 24 Delanco, N. J.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condition of the New York Money Market—Police Troubles in Louisiana—Fight Between Municipal Forces.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Metropolitan Police Bill—A Dissenting City—A Fight Between Municipal Forces—A Dozen Men Wounded—The Finale.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Until last night the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan Police district, has refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt on the part of the Metropolitans to exercise their functions. In the meantime litigation commenced in the courts. Last night the Metropolitans of this city, mustering 300, under a captain were detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct. They made a movement about 10 o'clock on the municipal buildings in Jefferson, which were filled with armed citizens, and a small battle ensued, in which 12 or 14 of the Metropolitans were wounded, some it is thought dangerously, and the police retired.

Governor Warmouth called upon General Mower for troops, and one company was furnished. This morning they marched quietly to the municipal buildings, and, meeting no opposition, installed the Metropolitans in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited, and the soldiers are still on the ground. No demonstration has yet been made against the troops. Though the body of police is four times as large as the body of soldiers driven off, no citizen is believed to have been